

USAID/GUATEMALA

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

2001-04-06

Please Note:

The attached FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Guatemala
April 6, 2001

UNCLASSIFIED
MEMORANDUM

TO: Michael Deal, Acting AA/LAC

FROM: George Carner, USAID/G-CAP Mission Director

SUBJECT: USAID/Guatemala Program FY 2003 R4 Submission

Please find attached USAID/Guatemala's Results Review and Resource Request (R4) for FY 2003 for your review and approval. As with past USAID/G-CAP R4 submissions, the operating expense and workforce allocation tables include the combined requirements for Guatemala and the regional Central America programs. All other program results and resource request materials addressed in the document are for the bilateral program alone.

We are submitting this R4 at a critical mid-point in our strategy. You will recall that our strategy was formally extended from 2000 to 2003 during the review of our 2001 R4. This past year's change in governments and the major difficulties Guatemala is encountering in implementing the Peace Accords argue for a mid-point review of our strategy. To facilitate the review, Annex 6 contains our assessment of where the Peace process stands and the rationale for our refocused Peace program. The planned intensive review also affords the opportunity to review our program adjustments and emphases. Accordingly, this R4 lays out our program implementation plans and targets for the remaining three years of the strategy, which explicitly address these new challenges and circumstances. You participated in the AID Bilateral Meeting we held with President Portillo and his cabinet on March 30 which confirmed our mutual expectations and the program priorities for the extended strategy in furtherance of peace and prosperity in Guatemala.

Within the approved extension of our strategy through 2003, we have made no major changes to the strategic objectives, and only minor revisions to our Intermediate Results. However, we are introducing significant changes in our approach to achieving Peace and Democracy goals to reflect changed assumptions, delays or disinterest by counterpart institutions, and new priorities and opportunities, while focusing our activities where needs and potential returns are greatest. We are also terminating less performing activities in several SOs to absorb significant budget cuts and squeeze greater impact out of our investments in peace and prosperity. We have extended or modified targets for some existing indicators, and developed new ones related to new starts in the democracy, health and environment portfolios, to more accurately measure results through the extended period. These changes are described in Annex 2.

A Year of Challenges and Accomplishments. This past year – the Portillo Government's first one in office – has admittedly been very difficult. Significant turnovers in ministries led to fits and starts and lack of policy continuity in several sectors; plummeting coffee prices and

wavering government resolve to press for increased tax collections resulted in lower revenue generation and the collapse of the Fiscal Pact consensus; widespread rumors of corruption have eroded public confidence in the Portillo administration; and a rise in crime and apparently politically-motivated killings has brought back a climate of insecurity wherein citizens seem ready to welcome swift and heavy-handed solutions, including deploying the army to police the streets. All this has led to some serious backsliding on Peace Accord commitments and to undermining fragile democratic institutions. On the positive side of the ledger, however, have been the valiant efforts by key sectors of society to achieve broad-based agreement on the terms of a Fiscal Pact, the regained macroeconomic stability, and the Government of Guatemala's (GOG) willingness to institute previously taboo reforms in the population/family planning sector, greater priority to education and a more stable monetary policy. The Government recognizes it needs to regain credibility and is starting to dismiss corrupt officials, reshuffle the cabinet, and intervene in failing banks, and is trying to revive the Fiscal Pact.

Despite the difficult political and business climate, the portfolio has done remarkably well. Progress in our health, education and income portfolios has been particularly notable. I would highlight, specifically, the remarkable achievements made this year in our population program in expanding reproductive health services to help combat maternal and infant mortality. The GOG has also shown its strong commitment to expanding literacy and to expanding the impacts of our income generation activities. The unfavorable political environment had its most direct repercussions, as you would expect, on our Peace and Democracy programs where our results were mixed. The environment program suffered due to repeated personnel changes at the outset, but by year's end this sector was well managed and saw the creation of a new ministry of the environment.

As you are aware, the GOG's Peace Calendar has been extended through 2003 and priorities and targets have been rescheduled. It is critical that despite the difficulties Guatemala is having that we stay fully engaged and manage our assistance smartly for positive influence and maximum impact. With this in mind and with a view toward the Mid-Course Strategy Review, I'd like to raise the following key resource issues:

Peace Resource Requirements. We have met our original four year Peace pledge of \$260 million -- despite unexpected ESF and DA cuts in FY2000. We had agreed last year as part of the R4 review that \$45 million more ESF was needed to achieve the results we want from our Peace program. However, the \$6 million cut in ESF in FY2001 and the \$5 million in ESF cuts in 2002 and 2003 mean that only \$34 million is likely to be available for Peace. To compensate for these ESF cuts, we have already had to pare back our ongoing and planned Peace activities significantly. Any further cuts will seriously undermine our diplomatic and programmatic efforts to help Guatemala recover momentum and fulfill its Peace and reform commitments. We, therefore, ask that the Bureau fight to maintain our FY 2002 and 2003 ESF levels at \$10 million, and be prepared to argue for a plus-up if the GOG makes important progress.

- Population Funding – In view of the bold GOG reproductive health policy initiative, we have a historic opportunity now in Guatemala to advance significantly in bringing family planning services to a majority of Guatemalans. Cutting Pop DA funding further at this juncture (e.g., only \$5.737 million was approved out of our \$8.5 million FY 2001 request) – the second

fiscal year in a row -- would be very short-sighted now that the operating environment has finally become favorable for much greater impact from our years of investment. We therefore ask that you help us maintain our Pop DA levels for the duration of our current strategy.

Post-Mitch follow-through. While the Mitch funding and programs have achieved many successes, it is clear that the country and region are not fully geared up to reduce their vulnerability, nor fully prepared for a major disaster. With some modest additional assistance from us, through the bilateral or LAC regional program, we could help cement the GOG's capacity in this regard. Specifically, we would continue to strengthen the GOG's disaster preparedness network, CONRED operations center, and the development by communities around the country of emergency management plans and coordination units linked to CONRED.

Looking Post-Peace. In preparation for development of our Post-Peace strategy beginning in FY 2004, we will be submitting a Parameters Paper for the new FY2004-2008 strategy in November and look forward to reviewing it with you and others before the end of the calendar year. I would not expect to address this subject, however, during our Mid-Course Review in May.

Summary of Requested Actions for USAID/W follow-up:

- That the Bureau fight to maintain ESF levels at least at the \$10 million level for FYs 2002 and 2003.
- That the Bureau respect our agreed upon Pop DA levels for the remainder of the strategy period, for critically important family planning activities.
- That the Bureau provide modest additional funding for Post-Mitch follow-through in Guatemala.

I very much look forward to the opportunity to discuss these issues with you in May during the intensive review.

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Glossary

AACD	Activity Assistance Completion Date
AAD	Activity Approval Document
AG	Attorney General
AGEXPRONT	Nontraditional Exporters Guild
ANACAFE	National Coffee Association
APROFAM	Family Welfare Association
BANRURAL	Rural Development Bank
CATIE	Center for Tropical Agriculture Investigations and Studies
CECI	Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation
CEMEC	Center for Monitoring and Evaluation
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CI	Conservation International
CIT	Communities in Transition
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CONAP	National Council for Protected Areas
CONRED	National Coordinator for the Reduction of Disasters
CONTIERRA	Land Conflict Resolution Commission
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSD	Child Survival and Disease Programs
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CY	Calendar Year
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DAP	Development Activity Proposal
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DHS	Demographic Health and Survey
DIMS	Democratic Indicators Monitoring Survey
EA	Environmental Assessment
EMP	Presidential Military Guard
EOC	Essential Obstetric Care
ESF	Economic Support Funds
EU	European Union
FAR	Fixed Amount Reimbursable
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FONAPAZ	National Peace Fund
FONTIERRAS	Land Fund
FPLM	Family Planning Logistics Management
FRG	Guatemala Republican Front
FSC	International Forest Stewardship Council
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Global Climate Change

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GOG	Government of Guatemala
G/PHN	Global/Population Health and Nutrition
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
GWEA	Girls' and Women's Education Activity
HCC	Historical Clarification Commission
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IGSS	Guatemalan Social Security Institute
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INE	National Statistics Institute
IOM	International Organization for Migration
I PROFASA	Pharmaceutical Products Importer
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IR	Intermediate Result
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Program
IUSI	Land Tax
JICA	Japanese International Cooperating Agency
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture
MBR	Maya Biosphere Reserve
MCH	Maternal-Child Health
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MILGP	Military Group
MINUGUA	United Nations Verification Mission for Guatemala
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NFP	Natural Family Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OAS	Organization of American States
OFDA	Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PAC	Self Defense Patrol
PACD	Project Assistance Completion Date
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PAN	National Advanced Party
PES	Policy Environment Score
PL	Public Law

PROARCA	Central American Regional Environmental Program
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
REA	Regional Environmental Officer
RF	Results Framework
RH	Rural Health
RSD	Regional Sustainable Development
SAT	Superintendency of Tax Administration
SCAF	Society of Agroforestry Communities of Sierra Lacandon
SDF	Special Development Fund
SIAS	Integrated Health Delivery System
SIGAP	Guatemala's System of Protected Areas
SO	Strategic Objective
SOW	Scope of Work
SpO	Special Objective
TBD	To Be Determined
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPAT	Legislative Technical Assistance Unit
URC	University Research Corporation
URNG	Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unit
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAID/G-CAP	United States Agency for International Development/Guatemala – Central American Programs
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VFT	Vaginal Foaming Tablets
WID	Women in Development
ZONAPAZ	Peace Zone

Overview Factors Affecting Program Performance

Summary Progress in Implementing the Current Strategy: USAID/Guatemala is beginning the fifth year of a seven-year strategy (FY 1997-2003). Since the signing of the Peace Accords in 1996, the political, economic and social landscape of the ethnically and environmentally-rich country has changed dramatically; most apparent of all is the end to armed warfare. Education and health reforms, begun under the Arzú Administration and continued under President Portillo, have brought primary health care and primary education to hundreds of isolated indigenous communities. Yet, despite these historic changes, the country continues to face a host of post-conflict developmental challenges, compounded by the racism and racial and economic inequality that is pervasive and the as yet unhealed scars of the 36 year civil conflict. For the largely indigenous rural populations most affected by the war, the prosperity and other "dividends" of the peace process have yet to materialize; for other groups, among them entrenched interests and new forces (e.g., organized crime and drug traffickers), their hope is for a return to past practices and an inwardly-focused nation.

Over the past four years, the USG has exceeded our pledge of financial and material assistance to the Peace Process, and as of December 2000, had disbursed more than 76% of the over \$280 million in resources provided. The list of significant accomplishments detailed in the results section shows that these resources have contributed to dramatic results across the full range of Strategic Objectives. Clearly, we haven't achieved all we set out to. The past year was difficult, as one would expect in a transition from one administration to another. Yet, the momentum accumulated over the years in several key reform areas (e.g., health and education) and the diligence of our SO teams and partners in pioneering income generation and rural infrastructure activities with NGOs in remote areas of the country have produced significant results and we have been able to achieve the majority of our targets in the Health, Education and Rural Income and Food Security Strategic Objectives. USAID's Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction Special Objective is another area of significant progress, where we have also enjoyed a collaborative and productive partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture. The Mission has established an agile mechanism for undertaking construction projects, leveraging GOG counterpart resources in many cases, and is positioned to fully meet or exceed specific targets for this program. USAID's partnership with USGS, the MILGP, FEMA and other USG agencies and NGO partners have strengthened disaster preparedness and mitigation capabilities of communities and, at the national level, institutionalized an increased capacity in Guatemala's National Coordinator for the Reduction of Disasters (CONRED) to respond more effectively to future disasters. Our expenditures are in line with the projections provided to LAC and the Congress.

Weak GOG leadership compounded further by frequent turnovers in key ministries/agencies, the lack of a broad Guatemalan constituency supportive of democratic reforms, increased polarization among the major political parties and Guatemalan society more broadly, growing crime, and lower than planned levels of economic growth and tax collection have served as a brake on progress in other key reforms mandated by the Peace Accords. Performance against established targets for USAID's democracy Strategic Objective and Peace Special Objective have

been the most affected, requiring the Mission to undertake adjustments to ongoing activities and make refinements in program approaches. For example, the Mission has terminated one activity (the Congressional strengthening project), and will end two others (the FONAPAZ/IOM project to assist victims and the literacy activity) this calendar year. Prospects for these negative factors changing significantly this year are not good, especially in light of the ongoing effort to shake confidence in the Portillo Administration. This year is a critical year for the Portillo Administration, and indeed for the country and the Peace Accord reform agenda.

Against this backdrop, 2001 will likely be an even more difficult year than the previous two, making donor support for key Peace Accord reform programs all the more important. Such support must and will be focused, however, on the reforms where the GOG has shown the political will to plow ahead (e.g., health, education, justice modernization, and land) and to support NGO efforts to advance in areas where the will is not evident (e.g., follow up to the Historical Clarification Commission report). In separate, but related "offsite workshops" the US Mission Country Team and USAID staff, respectively, undertook a review of MPP and USAID strategic goals, assumptions, and specific results desired. These two exercises have enabled both the overall Mission and USAID to revalidate our objectives and refine approaches and identify synergies among USG agency programs. For example, as regards the Peace Special Objective, during the final three years of our strategy we are moving from a general "underwriting" of the Peace Accords to a more narrow targeting of ESF resources on four priority initiatives: human rights, justice and reconciliation; indigenous participation; land and its related productive infrastructure; and institutionalization of the peace process. (This shift in strategy is described in greater detail in the Peace results section and Annex on Results Framework.)

Most Significant FY2000 Program Achievements.

Peace Special Objective

- Over 500 Mayans completed bilingual teacher certification and/or university degree programs and another 1,047 persons continue USAID-funded university degree programs.
- 56 exhumations were carried out, and 950 human rights victims were assisted.
- The Land Fund and Land Resolution Commission expanded outreach, resolving 89 conflicts and issuing an unprecedented number of titles to small landholders (5949 titles).

Hurricane Mitch Special Objective

- 130 community and municipal level disaster preparedness committees were formed.
- USAID partners exceeded seven-fold their combined target for assisting small farmers (22,221 reached) to rehabilitate their lands and recover productivity on a sustainable basis.

Responsive Democracy

- USAID's "justice center" concept, integrating key justice sector actors at the local level, was adopted by the judicial sector and donors, and is expanding access to justice: by 2000, the number of operational justice centers totaled eight.
- Training and assistance have been provided to over 100 Public Defenders, enabling this entity to achieve national coverage.

USAID's local governance activity has institutionalized mechanisms for citizen participation in decentralized decision-making, expanding into 42 municipalities in three departments.

Better Rural Education

- Widened access to primary education in Quiché has brought near-full enrollments: since 1996 a 31% increase in gross enrollments for both girls and boys.
- Improved access and quality schooling are being provided to 96,000 children in Quiche.
- Improved quality and efficiency have accompanied increased access, as the third grade completion rate for girls increased from 22% to 28%.

Rural Health

New family planning users and “couple years of protection” against unwanted pregnancies saw record growth.

In 2000 for the first time the GOG made reproductive health a top priority, launching a national “RH” program, and strongly endorsed and launched the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses program, boldly rallying public support for both these initiatives.

Income and Food Security

In two remote rural regions (Ixcán and Barillas), income generation activities since 1996 have had a dramatic effect on the local economy, creating vibrant economic centers with burgeoning microenterprise sectors.

- BANRURAL and NGO partners are assisting 19,295 microenterprises (40% woman-owned).
- New public and private investment in ten rural market towns generated through USAID projects was more than double the target, or nearly \$4 million.
- Through Title II, 51,575 families have increased incomes and improved child nutrition.

Environment

- Community-based forestry management activities were implemented on 392,056 hectares; Guatemala is the world leader in the area of community-managed forests being certified.

A new Ministry of Environment was formed, a significant step to promote a national environmental strategy in Guatemala; and the first-ever Petén fire strategy brings together financial resources and planning to effectively coordinate fire fighting efforts there.

U.S. National Interests and Goals. The Mission Performance Plan (MPP) lists the principal U.S. national interests in Guatemala as maintaining regional stability, further democratization and strengthening the rule of law, economic liberalization, control of international crime, slowing emigration and protecting the environment. Support for the Peace Process and successful post-conflict recovery and reintegration directly serve regional stability, democracy and rule of law objectives. It also contributes to creating a stronger trading partner, and to addressing the poverty that gives rise to emigration and alien smuggling. USAID’s objectives in Guatemala also track the Summit of the Americas Action Plan of strengthening democracy, eradicating poverty and discrimination, and conserving the natural environment.

Country Factors that have Most Influenced Performance. Weak GOG leadership; increased polarization across social, economic and political interests; growing citizen insecurity in rural and urban areas; low prices for many of Guatemala's primary exports and stagnant levels of investment and rates of growth; and continued low levels of tax collection are key factors influencing performance. The Portillo administration, kept off-balance by schisms in its own Guatemala Republican Front (FRG) party, scandals and numerous allegations of corruption and mismanagement, has been unable to forge consensus on key fiscal and social reform goals central to FRG campaign pledges and the Peace Accords. The absence of an adequate tax reform program, combined with the declining investor confidence and a slow-down in economic activity

in 2000, has prevented the GOG from collecting sufficient revenues to finance all of the key Peace Accord commitments by established dates.

Overall Prospects for Progress through 2003. We expect continued strong performance on key fronts such as land titling, justice reform, improving indigenous access to education and training, and expanding social services in indigenous areas; and weaker performance in areas such as strengthened tax administration and the legal reform agenda. In this environment, donor support, especially for NGO programs and foreign experts to aid in complex reform processes, such as justice and intelligence/security reform, continue to be crucial. The original four-year timeframe for implementing the profound reforms called for in the Accords was overly ambitious; even complying with the extended 2003 calendar will be difficult.

Prospects for Closeout or Graduation. Guatemala is not considered a candidate for closeout or graduation from U.S. assistance in the near term.

SO Text for SO: 520-001 More inclusive and responsive democracy

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-001

Objective Name: More inclusive and responsive democracy

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
20% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
70% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
10% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This SO seeks to advance the peace process and deepen democracy by strengthening democratic institutions and expanding effective participation in political life, especially among indigenous and women. Programs seek to support the government and civil society to work together to address key issues. The ultimate beneficiaries will be those individuals and groups excluded

from participation in the past. The principal intermediate results to achieve the SO are: (1) A more effective and responsive criminal justice system through increased functional integration among key actors, streamlined and improved transparency of justice administration, and improved legal education; (2) Broader, more effective citizen participation in political decision-making by helping civil society organizations (CSOs) focus on public policy related to women, the indigenous, rule of law and the legal framework for citizen participation; (3) Increased citizen participation in strengthened local governments by supporting greater citizen involvement in local decision-making and municipal development activities; (4) Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature, through improved technical analysis and outreach capabilities of the Congress.

Key Results:

Notwithstanding promising advances in citizen participation and consolidation of the criminal justice system, expectations for performance in 2000 were not met. In 2000, 7 justice centers were planned for and by year end, 8 were up and running with explicit support of new counterpart leadership and the "Instancia Coordinadora de Modernización del Sector Justicia." However, the average time it took to resolve a case in the Centers increased in 2000 by 2 months, from 12 to 14 months, in part a result of improvements in the methodological baseline. The civil society effectiveness index showed an increase in CSO effectiveness, reflecting the impact of USAID technical training in advocacy and increased collaboration of CSOs around key themes, such as the fiscal pact and electoral reform. Progress, however, was not as great as USAID had projected, due primarily to reduced receptivity of Congress and some Executive Branch officials to CSO inputs. Indeed, Congress was the major disappointment for 2000, failing both to produce key Peace Accord legislation and to follow through on commitments to institutionalize USAID-financed technical units. As a result, USAID ended its support. Acción Ciudadana, a key CSO counterpart, made great strides in its sustainability and efforts to promote transparency and accountability. USAID supported women's groups achieve concrete results in combating violence against women, including the adoption of by laws regulating domestic violence cases, and the establishment of the National Council for Violence Prevention.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID's democracy program continues to make progress in some key areas despite the uncertainty and governance problems resulting from the installation of a new administration in January 2000. The USAID justice activity has promoted greater access to justice through: 1) acceptance by all key GOG justice sector institutions – including the justice sector coordinating body – of the USAID-inspired “justice center” concept that serves to integrate key actors at the local level and promote modern mechanisms of administration of justice; 2) training and other assistance to strengthen over 100 public defenders throughout the country; and assisting in the implementation of the new Judicial Career Law; and 3) improving the Public Ministry's (Attorney General) service to victims of crime and the general public. Nevertheless, much work remains to fully implement the reformed criminal procedures code and achieve timely and effective justice. Coordination at the policy level among key justice institutions continues to be weak, especially with respect to clarifying division of responsibility for investigation and crime scene management between the AG and police. On the positive front, the Supreme Court has increased its leadership role in implementing reform, the Court Clerk's Office has been fully established, and in-service judicial training through support to the training unit has been institutionalized.

Improved case tracking and management, better technical skills and greater citizen involvement with the local justice centers, while all positive developments, have been insufficient as yet to produce the expected reduction in case processing time, which in the 2000 sample was found to be just over 14 months. We are hopeful, however that the expansion of oral proceedings for all pre-trial motions, tested this year in the Zacapa Center, will reduce overall time. In Zacapa, the time spent on pre-trial motions has been reduced from three to five days per case to less than one; this is also clearing the dockets of cases, opening the Court's calendar for trials.

In 2001, USAID will continue to open more Justice Centers, establish additional mediation centers, and increase efforts to address specific concerns of indigenous peoples. ICITAP and USAID will continue to work on a joint strategy for improving criminal investigation with USAID's resources focused on assisting the Public Ministry's efforts. USAID will help create a new institutional framework at the University of San Carlos to better prepare tomorrow's judges, prosecutors and public defenders and will assist a third group of thirty graduate students studying for a masters degree in Indigenous Law.

USAID's civil society strengthening project, Incidencia, was recently evaluated. Overall, the activity received positive comments for having introduced the concept of advocacy, making CSOs more proactive and improving the former image of USAID, as an agency of the USG which during the armed conflict supported counter-insurgency efforts. CSOs continue to show weaknesses, however, including lack of leadership, vision and a common set of goals. Many civil society leaders are still unable to put aside old rivalries and come to the table to negotiate and compromise. During 2000, Incidencia awarded small grants to CSOs working on human rights, advocacy and transparency, provided support to help rethink the human rights movement and its priorities, and to systematize six innovative working experiences within their respective areas of expertise. To reinforce training and broaden the impact of USAID funding, the "Criteria for an Advocacy Workshop Series" of publications were initiated, and the first two (of 10) publications were disseminated. Incidencia also supported the work of several coalitions, including one promoting electoral reform and continued its very popular "situation analyses," seminar program, designed to improve CSO understanding of issues under debate. Women's CSOs are currently receiving USAID support for the analysis and lobbying efforts relating to a national law on population, women's participation in local and regional development councils, and effort to reduce intra-family violence and help abused women. Some adjustments to the Incidencia Project recommended in the evaluation (see below), will be undertaken in FY2001.

The USAID local governance activity, Nexus Municipal, moved into full swing in 2000, focusing on the Quiché Department, one of the areas hardest hit during the internal conflict. Major accomplishments include the establishment of technical planning offices in 18 municipalities, the creation of institutionalized mechanisms for citizen participation in decision-making, including budget allocation, and technical support to Executive Branch and mayors' associations in the analysis and formulation of proposals for a new decentralization law and other key policies. Nexus also expanded its funding and technical support for local NGOs working to increase citizen participation to 20 municipalities in Quetzaltenango, Sololá and Chimaltenango, and is providing assistance to the national municipal associations, including the indigenous association, and the Quiche departmental association, particularly regarding political leadership

and advocacy skills. The USAID program has been able to provide leadership in this sector and is working to share successful approaches with other donors and to transfer lessons learned to national governmental entities. In 2001, Nexus will implement training on women's civil involvement in ZONAPAZ areas to ensure a gender perspective in municipal government. The on-going USAID Special Development Fund (SDF) provides financial assistance to over 50 rural community groups every year. Focusing primarily on ex-conflictive areas, the SDF supports small development projects (e.g., bridges, roads, school buildings) while promoting democratic participation.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As a result of the disappointing performance of Congress, we are discontinuing support to the related IR. No other major programmatic changes are anticipated, but we will make adjustments in emphases focussing on promoting human rights, leadership training, technical support and designing a follow-on program that seeks to further support the role of CSOs in developing and strengthening democracy in Guatemala. The evaluation of USAID's Incidencia program and WID study on gender issues in the justice program will be used to make refinements in these programs, as well as provide the basis for the follow-on activity to Incidencia that will come on line in late FY2001, concurrent with the final year of Incidencia. This new civil society activity will include more focused components on organizational development, setting common goals, working with the media, negotiating with the government and forming (as feasible) alliances with the private sector. Indicators and targets will be revised based on the new design.

Other Donor Programs:

Until recently, USAID was the lead donor in supporting democratic initiatives, particularly in justice sector reform. Other donors have become more involved in supporting Guatemala's justice modernization, with the IDB and the World Bank having signed major programs at the end of 1998. Local government and community development also receive support from several donors, including German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the IDB. The EU, the OAS, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Spain and Holland have also supported the democracy sector. The United Nations Verification Mission for Guatemala (MINUGUA) continues to be engaged in human rights verification, although its role will diminish as it proceeds with its gradual withdrawal from Guatemala.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID activities are implemented with the Guatemalan judicial branch, the Public Ministry, University of San Carlos Law School, selected municipalities, municipal associations, and CSOs. A mix of U.S. partners – Checchi, Inc., Creative Associates, Inc., and Development Alternatives, Inc. – manage specific activities.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More inclusive and responsive democracy

Objective ID: 520-001

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 1.2 Broader, more effective citizen participation in political decision-making

Indicator: Increased effectiveness of target CSOs in public policy advocacy

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: An index will rate target CSO capacity for effective advocacy in the following two ways:

Preparation and design of policy proposals and strategies, including: 1) strategic analysis of issues, 2) ability to understand the issues and the public policy process, 3) ability to formulate proposals, 4) ability to inform and receive feedback from constituents on policy issues.

Demonstrated ability to influence public policy, including: 1) advancing proposals (coalition building, lobbying, etc.), 2) follow-up/monitoring implementation of policy changes, 3) engaging the government in dialogue, 4) drawing support from and mobilizing constituents effectively.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	23.8
1999	28	28.88
2000	31.29	30.12*
2001 (T)	34.06**	NA

Source:

Data collected on an annual basis through several mechanisms: self-assessment surveys, semi-structured interviews based on the project's results framework, information derived from project granats and other activities, and verification of information by project staff.

Indicator/Description:

Each of the two areas noted above are measured on a scale of 20 points each, with 1 to 5 points given for each specific criteria, for a total of 40 points: no effectiveness in public policy advocacy (8-12); very limited effectiveness (13-19); moderate effectiveness (20-26); good level of effectiveness (27-33); excellent effectiveness (34-40). A scale has been developed that includes an objective set of criteria for ranking CSOs in each of the eight areas listed above. This index is disaggregated according to programmatic area (women, indigenous, rule of law, and legal framework for citizen participation).

Comments:

Target CSOs--those receiving comprehensive support from the project for advocacy strategies, including sustained institutional strengthening support--are rated.

* Although the target was not met, an overall increase (1.24) in the effectiveness index was achieved. Lower than expected results for 2000 reflect: (1) The subjectivity of the self-assessment surveys and the need to revise the surveys in order to measure real accomplishments rather than opinions; (2) an ambitious initial estimation of the ability of CSOs to move beyond discourse and discussion to concrete results (due to internal and external factors); and (3) the lack of leadership, direction and receptivity on the part of the current government to CSO input.

**The planned benchmark for 2001 will need to be revised based on the comments noted above. This is the final year in which we will report on this indicator. The measure was appropriate for this phase of the project, which focused on capacity building. The follow-up project will focus on effectiveness in terms of influencing public policy.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More inclusive and responsive democracy

Objective ID: 520-001

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 1.4 Improved quality of public policy through a strengthened national legislature

Indicator: Number of preliminary legislative studies prepared by the Congress legislative Technical Assistance Unit

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The number of preliminary legislative studies prepared by Legislative Technical Assistance Unit which support legislative initiatives.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	3
1997	30	39
1998	35	24
1999	40	46
2000	50	4

Source:

Coordinator of the Congress' Legislative Technical Assistance Unit.

Indicator/Description:

Legislative studies are a systemic collection of information (normative law, bills decisions, reports, resolutions, judicial and administrative jurisprudence, comparative law, doctrine, media articles, etc.) providing the Congress with the information necessary for the preparation of high quality laws.

Comments:

The significantly reduced number of legislative studies produced by the USAID program in 2000 is due to the decision of the Congress to close down the Legislative Technical Assistance Unit (UPAT).

NOTE: This indicator will be discontinued due to termination of the USAID program with Congress.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More inclusive and responsive democracy

Objective ID: 520-001

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 1.3 Increased citizen participation in strengthened local governments

Indicator: Strengthened local governance index

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Degree of progress made within select municipalities in achieving critical local governance benchmarks

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	(B)	2.1%
2000	36.3%	36.6%
2001	62%	NA
2002	81.8%	NA
2003	89.5%	NA

Source:

USAID's institutional contractor (and local partners) which will monitor and evaluate the progress in each municipality based on set criteria established in the M&E plan (including assessments, surveys, municipal records, on-going monitoring)

Indicator/Description:

This is an index of critical benchmarks that each municipality (25 municipalities in the original universe of the program) has achieved in promoting citizen participation and strengthening local governance as well as the creation of a policy environment propitious to decentralization and municipal authority.

As such it is a good proxy to measure higher level results. Key measures include: institutionalized mechanisms exist for regularized open citizen participation in joint decision-making with municipal officials; citizens are directly involved in municipal plan implementation, including budget hearings and other financial decisions; municipalities have effective technical/planning offices for the execution of plans and proposals generated through an open, participatory process; and national policies supportive of increased authority for local governments are adopted and implemented.

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More inclusive and responsive democracy

Objective ID: 520-001

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: More effective and responsive criminal justice system in Guatemala

Indicator: Number of Justice Centers opened and operating with the approval of key counterparts and with transparent case management systems implemented in each Center

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of Centers operating in Guatemala

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	2
1998	6	7
1999	7	7
2000	7	8
2001	11	NA
2002	13	NA
2003	13	NA

Source:

The institutional contractor

Indicator/Description:

The number of Justice Centers in which the USAID Justice Program is working

Comments:

Regarding the baseline, in 1997 USAID had Justice Centers in Zacapa and Quetzaltenango. In 1998, we opened in: Nebaj, Escuintla, San Benito--Peten, Santa Eulalia--Huehuetenango and in the 11 Criminal Courts in Guatemala City (for puposes of this indicator, considered jointly as one other Center), making a total of 7 justice centers. In 2000, we opened in Santa Cruz del Quiche, thus exceeding our goal for this year. Regarding the 2001 target, USAID anticipates opening in new centers in Chiquimula, the municipality of Huehuetenango, Coban and Puerto Barrios. We already have GOG approval to open additional centers in 2002 in San Marcos and Solola.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: More inclusive and responsive democracy

Objective ID: 520-001

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: More effective and responsive criminal justice system

Indicator: Reduction of times in the processing of each case in the jurisdictions where the Justice Centers operate

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average number of months to process a case

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	(B)	12 months per case
2000	11.5 months	14 months per case
2001	11 months	
2002	10.5 months	
2003	10 months	

Source:

Survey of cases where Justice Centers operate to establish an average time for the resolution of cases. The institutional contractor completes the survey.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the average time it takes to resolve cases from date of filing (without appeals).

Comments:

Increased effectiveness in the justice system should reduce the time it takes to resolve cases. We have set a goal reducing the time for processing by half a month per year from the baseline. In 1999, 71 cases were reviewed in 4 Justice Centers (Peten, Zacapa, Escuintla and Xela), reflecting an average of 12.18 months to process a case. In 2000, 68 cases from those same centers were reviewed, reflecting an average of 14.15 months.

Part of the reported decline in performance between FY99 and FY00 may be attributable to differences in measuring methodology between our institutional contractor's initial baseline in FY99 and its "improved methodological baseline" for FY00. During FY00, USAID pioneered very innovative oral proceedings for all pre-trial motions in just one of the centers (Zacapa) to test the methodology. This has reduced pre-trial motions from three to five days per case to less than one. It is also clearing dockets of cases. For 2001, the Supreme Court has endorsed the new operational model and has requested that it be expanded. That being the case, we should expect to see drops as the new methodology is institutionalized in Zacapa, and is expanded to Quetzaltenango, an all criminal courts in Guatemala City next year. "Oralization" is a key mandate of the Peace Accords, and the recommendations of the Justice Strengthening Commission, the Historical Clarification Commission and the Archbishop's Office on Human Rights.

SO Text for SO: 520-002 Better educated rural society

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-002

Objective Name: Better educated rural society

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
100% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Since the 1996 signing of the Peace Accords, universal coverage of primary education has been a top priority. In rural areas, one of every three children does not attend school and fewer than two of ten girls complete sixth grade. Although half of all Guatemalan school-age children are indigenous language speakers, only 18% attend schools where at least one teacher is a bilingual

teacher. Government financing for education remains very low, with only 1.6 percent of the GDP invested in education in 2000. Mobilized constituencies capable of influencing government education policy and resource allocations decisions are decidedly lacking, although interest and commitment to education reform is growing among civil society organizations and opinion leaders.

The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase educational access and equity, improve educational quality, and enhance the capacity and commitment of the MOE and civil society to carry out strategies that strengthen the cultural and linguistic pluralism of the country, leading to a better educated rural society. The intermediate results (IR) necessary to achieve the SO are: (1) Increased access to intercultural and bilingual primary education for children of the Quiché Department; (2) Greater access to education services for rural communities in the 7 Departments designated the "Peace Zone"; and (3) Implementation of education strategies and policies that enhance gender and cultural pluralism. Child Survival and Disease Programs (CSD) funds finance activities under IR1 and IR3, while ESF funds from the Peace SpO, support activities under IR2. Direct beneficiaries of assistance include Mayan school-aged girls and boys in the Department of Quiché. Indirect beneficiaries include teachers who are trained in bilingual education programs and future generations of indigenous children more likely to be educated and equipped to contribute to Guatemala's economic growth.

Key Results:

The Education SO met the 2000 targets established for the gross primary school enrollment ratio for girls and improved primary school gender equity ratio. Net primary enrollment increased from 69% in 1996 to an estimated 84% in 2000. Since the 1996 baseline, gross enrollment ratios in Quiché have increased by 31 % for both girls and boys. Girls still lag behind boys, but are nearing full enrollment. Gross enrollment increased from 79.1% in 1999 to 93.3% for girls and from 97.3% to 111.3% for boys. The challenge now is to reduce repetition and increase promotion rates to reduce the number of over-age children in primary school. The university programs for indigenous continue to operate at greater levels of efficiency than planned, with more recipients enrolled and more graduates than anticipated (in 2000, 20% more than planned). Six key educational policies/ strategies were implemented in 2000, reflecting a stronger government commitment to gender and ethnic equity.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID continues to successfully support increased educational access, quality and equity, especially for the indigenous and rural girls and women at different levels of the educational system. The Girls' and Women's Education Activity (GWEA) worked closely with the MOE and private sector organizations to position girls' education squarely within the plans and priorities of the new administration. In 2000, the MOE initiated more actions in favor of girls' education than were initiated by the MOE in any previous year since the start-up of the GWEA activity in 1997. For 2001, the MOE has committed to fund an additional 75,000 primary school scholarships for girls nationwide. In the same period, USAID worked to extend the MOE Girls' Scholarship Program for girls residing in Quiché communities most severely affected by the armed conflict, thus contributing to SO-level impacts in increased girls' enrollment and equity. A total of 2,681 girls received scholarships last year and will continue to receive scholarships through 2003 through ESF-generated local currencies.

The intercultural bilingual education program in Quiché, implemented by World Learning, is strengthening educational delivery through extensive teacher training, developing and applying innovative instructional materials and methodologies, and increasing parents' and especially women's participation in educational management and decision-making. Over 600 teachers received specialized training in bilingual education through a university-accredited program. USAID's LearnLink information technology centers set up in teacher-training schools, partly financed by the Summit of the Americas fund, are improving future teacher preparedness. This assistance is contributing to improve quality of instruction for 96,000 Mayan children in Quiché.

The third grade completion rate for girls, a measure of improved quality equity, and system efficiency, increased from 22% in 1999 to 28% in 2000, exceeding the 2000 target by over 25%. The percent of bilingual teachers demonstrating mastery of bilingual education methodologies, although falling short of target, increased from 14.5% to 20%. Expectations for increased parental participation in the education process also proved overambitious given that these indicators reflect processes and attitudes that will require changing long-practiced cultural patterns. Partly to address these shortfalls, with new Summit of the Americas funding, the SO initiated a new activity designed to increase mothers' participation in educational management and develop improved parent involvement strategies in the education process.

The Edumaya activity implemented through the Rafael Landívar University, continues on course to achieve planned results. In 2000, 1047 scholarship students (49% women) were enrolled in 36 degree programs. Evaluation studies undertaken by a local independent socioeconomic research institute show that scholarship recipients' salaries have increased, while students report that their families enjoy a better quality of life as well as increased school enrollment of younger family members. Employers of the scholarship recipients report increased decision-making and problem-solving skills, teamwork capacity and productivity in individuals; 75% of the students have assumed leadership positions in local or national-level organizations and institutions. The program will soon complete certification of 350 community education promoters as bilingual teachers, and funding for community education centers are both expanding educational access in rural communities and demonstrating models for more effective community involvement.

Severe cuts in GOG support to the National Literacy Committee, combined with implementation delays in the USAID-supported literacy activity have required USAID to reexamine targets and strategies for supporting literacy in rural areas. An evaluation of the program was conducted and is being used to effect changes to activities in 2001 as well as decisions regarding future USAID support to literacy.

These on-the ground activities are complemented by USAID-supported policy reform efforts designed to strengthen the policy environment for cultural pluralism and gender equity and develop capacity in the MOE and key CSOs for policy analysis, dialogue, and constituency-building skills for educational reform. The adoption of six intercultural bilingual and girls' education policy strategies can be attributed to USAID's policy dialogue and direct implementation efforts. The most significant include: a Ministerial Decree mandating that in all schools located in indigenous areas teachers who speak indigenous languages should be assigned to pre-primary through third grade; a strategy developed by the MOE with the national San Carlos University to provide 80 hours of intensive training in Mayan literacy to bilingual

teachers to be piloted in two linguistic areas in 2001 and to be expanded, with World Bank and other bilateral donor support, to other priority language areas; and, the extension of bilingual intercultural texts and materials developed after USAID-modeled prototypes in the four dominant Mayan languages to fourteen other indigenous languages through an IDB loan.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As noted earlier, USAID has reduced the funding level and will end the Save the Children literacy activity eight months earlier. During the final implementation year (2001), efforts will be focused on finalizing and validating the integrated community literacy methodology, materials and monitoring and evaluation system, and providing training to selected NGOs in their application. The team will work with the GOG to examine priorities for USAID additional support for literacy. The SO completion date will be extended from January 13, 2003, to December 1, 2004, to allow program support to continue throughout two full school years.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) are in the process of negotiating major education sector loans to expand on previous USAID education sector initiatives. Other important donors include the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the European Union (EU), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Japanese International Cooperating Agency (JICA) and the governments of Holland and Belgium. Approved donor loan and resources directed toward this objective (during the period 2000 - 2004) approximate \$124 million with USAID being the largest single donor contributing about 25% of the total.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Grantees and contractors include Rafael Landivar University, Save the Children, World Learning, AIR/Juarez and Associates, AIR/World Learning, Academy for Educational Development, Management Systems International and local NGOs.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Better educated rural society

Objective ID: 520-002

Approved: November 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: Better educated rural society

Indicator: Gross primary school enrollment rate of girls in Quiché

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of Quiché girls (age 7-12) enrolled in primary school per calendar year

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	62.1
1998	64.4	64.7
1999	72.0	79.1
2000	89.0	93.3
2001	94.0	NA
2002	97.0	NA
2003	98.0	

Source:

Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Education (MOE).

Population estimates of National Statistics Institute (INE)

Indicator/Description:

The number of Quiché female primary students of any age divided by the total female primary school-age (7-12) population in Quiche

Comments:

For the same period (1997-2000), the percent of boys enrolled increased from 79.6% to 111.3%. Baseline data (1997) are based on MOE enrollment data for 1996 and population estimates (INE 1994). Targets were calculated using an estimate of the annual increase in enrollment plus a fixed annual percentage increment for population growth

Annual reporting is based on enrollment data of the previous school year (school year spans January-October).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Better educated rural society

Objective ID: 520-002

Approved: November 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: Better educated rural society

Indicator: Rural primary school gender equity ratio in Quiché

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The number of girls enrolled in primary school per 100 boys enrolled in primary school per calendar year

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	74.2
1998	75.3	75.1
1999	76.9	78.1
2000	78.5	78.7
2001	79.5	NA
2002	80.5	NA
2003 (T)	81.5	

Source:

Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Education (MOE).

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures girls' access to primary school relative to boys' access.

Comments:

Baseline data (1997) were based on MOE enrollment data for 1996; annual reporting is based on enrollment data of the prior year (school year spans January - October).

Consistent with the definition of "rural" by the National Statistics Institute (INE), "rural" schools are those located in communities that are not departmental and municipal centers or cities of more than 8000 inhabitants.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Better educated rural society

Objective ID: 520-002

Approved: November 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 2.2 Rural communities of the Zonapaz have greater access to education services

Indicator: Number of indigenous university graduates to number of indigenous scholarship recipients (cumulative)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of degrees granted and cumulative number of scholarships awarded per calendar year.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	0/500	8/806
1999	50/1000	18/1278
2000	200/1300	240/1402
2001	750/1415	NA
2002	850/1425	NA
2003 TBD		

Source:

Partner universities' reporting system.

Indicator/Description:

The figures present the cumulative number of indigenous scholarship students who have completed university degree programs in relation to the cumulative number of indigenous students who have been awarded a scholarship.

Comments:

48% of the scholarship recipients and 43% of the graduates are women.

Targets through 2002 have been revised upward based on University projections due to cost saving measures and student support services.

SO Text for SO: 520-003 Better health for rural women and children

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-003

Objective Name: Better health for rural women and children

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
50% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
35% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
10% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
4% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
1% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Despite a 43% reduction since 1987, Guatemala has the highest infant mortality rate in Central America and one of the highest in the hemisphere. A high maternal mortality ratio, especially among the indigenous, reflects women's inadequate access to reproductive health services. This SO seeks to improve the health status of Guatemalan women and children at the national level

and to diminish the disparity in health indicators between rural Mayan families and the rest of the country. Key intermediate results to be achieved are: (1) increased use of Maternal-Child Health (MCH) services by enhancing access to and demand for health care and improving quality of care and household health practices; (2) better management of MCH programs of both the public sector and local NGOs by improving logistics systems to guarantee well stocked health facilities, and by strengthening financial and administrative systems; and, (3) stronger Guatemalan commitment to integrated women's health by engaging local NGOs in advocacy for reproductive rights and helping senior government officials define policies, based on reliable demographic and health data, which allow more Guatemalan couples to elect the number and spacing of their children.

The SO seeks to reduce the infant mortality rate (IMR) by 20% from 51/1000 to 41/1000 live births and to decrease the total fertility rate (TFR) from 5.1 to 4.8 births during the 1995-2002 period. Since the IMR and TFR are 14% and 24% higher, respectively, among Mayans than the national averages for these indicators, USAID has been developing new approaches to improve the quality and accessibility of MCH services in indigenous communities and is targeting assistance to seven predominantly Mayan departments. The direct beneficiaries of USAID assistance include men and women of reproductive age and children under five years who are gaining access to preventive and curative health services. The SO uses Child Survival and Disease Programs (CSD) funds to increase immunization coverage; introduce integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI); strengthen surveillance systems for HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases; combat child malnutrition by promoting optimal breastfeeding, proper weaning and micronutrient supplementation; and improve maternal health services. Population (DA) funds are used to provide quality family planning and related reproductive health services through integrated community-based programs and national policy dialogue.

Key Results:

With Population DA funds, the SO achieved record growth, greatly exceeding targets for new family planning users and couple years of protection (CYP), a proxy for the SO-level indicator total fertility rate, measured by surveys every four years. In 2000, the SO achieved 566,708 CYPs against its planned target of 479,163. Converting CYPs into an estimate of contraceptive prevalence, the USAID 2000 program contribution is equivalent to 19% of women of fertile age using modern methods. New family planning users topped 240,000 in 2000, exceeding the target by 86%. The Family Welfare Association (APROFAM) met the contraceptive stock-out target, but the Guatemalan Social Security Institute (IGSS) and the Ministry of Health (MOH) both fell short. Other logistic indicators show that APROFAM's logistics system is working well, thus there is no need to continue monitoring their clinics. The high level of stock-outs for the public sector is due to delayed shipments from the US warehouse, continuing limitations in the MOH distribution system -exacerbated by personnel turnover with the change in government- and weak reporting that delayed resupply. This year's stock-out study was conducted by logistics experts who presumably obtained more accurate measures than previous studies conducted by local firms. As a result of increased stock-outs in public sector clinics in 2000, new targets have been set for 2001 and USAID's logistics partners will redouble their efforts to ensure that monitoring capacity is institutionalized. The results of USAID (POP) funded integrated women's health advocacy greatly exceeded expectations both in the numbers of government plans using information from the POLICY Project and campaigns advocating women's participation in decisions that affect their lives. These achievements, in turn, contributed to the

improved Policy Environment Score (PES) for reproductive health, which is up from 45 in 1997 to 52 in 2000.

Significant CSD-funded accomplishments include the new government's strong endorsement and launching of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) program, which had been impossible previously. As a result of USAID training and support to reduce high levels of maternal mortality, the percent of women requiring hospital obstetric care and receiving it increased from 10% in 1996 to 58% in 2000. Immunization coverage based on annual MOH data has also increased (>90%). Not one case of measles was reported in Guatemala, in contrast to the U.S. with 33 cases and other countries in the region with major outbreaks. In addition, Guatemala was declared free of wild poliovirus in 2000.

Performance and Prospects:

In 2000 for the first time the Guatemalan government made reproductive health (RH) a top priority and the Ministry of Health (MOH) launched a national reproductive health program. Transition years for governments in Guatemala are often fraught with setbacks, but instead, the SO exceeded expectations in reproductive health, historically the most challenging part of our program. In 2000, USAID's new technical assistance contractor for the public sector helped the MOH and IGSS launch the RH and IMCI programs, ensuring institutionalization through the GOG's full ownership of these initiatives and the issuance of Ministerial Decrees. These efforts were complemented by policy dialogue to establish direct links between government institutions and civil society organizations, particularly women CSOs building unparalleled support for the MOH's reproductive health program.

A joint, decentralized work planning process was carried out with the MOH's health areas. For the first time, these plans included family planning and essential maternal and neonatal care as regular activities supported by MOH resources, enabling health areas to buy basic supplies, including medicines for essential maternal and neonatal care, at a lower price. Reproductive health norms and guidelines were developed and officially launched by the MOH in public fora. IGSS authorities launched the post-partum family planning program and opened family planning clinics in factories, increasing new family planning users and CYPs dramatically. Through USAID's Maternal and Neonatal Health Project, three training centers are being established, one of these a regional facility for Latin America. All the principal nursing schools (public and private) have updated their curricula to include basic maternal and neonatal care training for auxiliary nurses. Support continued for municipal maternity centers in communities with high maternal mortality and a seventh maternity was inaugurated in 2000.

The GOG's Health Sector Reform program, initiated in 1996, continues to increase coverage of health services, through contracts with NGOs for service delivery financed by the MOH. Services will be expanded to another 500,000 people, with a planned total service coverage of 3.5 million in 2001. USAID support to address factors leading to the urban-rural differentials across health indicators, have increased the geographic and linguistic accessibility of services; improved health providers' technical competence, communication and cross-cultural skills; and strengthened behavior-change efforts and referral systems. Through the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), USAID is supporting local and central levels of the MOH to increase immunization coverage, achieving 90% plus vaccination rates. Immunization policies and strategies are in place for effective coverage, including improved epidemiological surveillance

systems to address geographic areas at risk. According to a PAHO expert in immunization, in 2000 Guatemala had one of the best regional surveillance systems on measles.

Performance of USAID's major private sector partner, the Family Welfare Association (APROFAM), was exceptional, with all targets met or exceeded. Increased service delivery over planned levels (CYPs, new family planning users, Pap smears, births delivered, prenatal visits, children who received ORT or pneumonia treatment in clinics, rural medical campaigns, and MCH consultations) are attributable both to increased promotion and advertising and to additional rural personnel and service delivery outlets. APROFAM developed radio messages and written materials on reproductive health and MCH in local languages, as well as state-of-the-art models for youth and gender programs, such as two interactive computer CDs produced for adolescents on sex education and reproductive health. APROFAM also supports a vast training network involving teachers, counselors and educators working in schools, churches and community organizations nationwide. In a parallel program, APROFAM trained 1,191 adolescent "multipliers" in how to be peer educators and exposed adolescents to the simulated realities of parenthood through a mechanical baby program. APROFAM continues to be a key player in reproductive health, providing 40% of all modern contraceptive methods in Guatemala, while achieving a financial sustainability level of 70%.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

With new HIV/AIDS 2001 funds, USAID, through CDC, will assist the MOH to establish a national HIV/AIDS surveillance system so as to measure the effect of national prevention and mitigation programs on the epidemic. Agreements with our two major private-sector partners (Project Concern International and Population Council) end in 2001; to continue support for NGO service delivery, USAID anticipates awarding a single cooperative agreement to run through the extended strategy period. Minor changes to the SO results framework to accommodate the HIV/AIDS activity are outlined in the Cover memo and Annex on RFs. We have also decided to drop the word "rural" in the SO statement to better reflect the national scope of some of the health/family planning/AIDS interventions.

Other Donor Programs:

The IDB is financing a two-phased health sector reform loan to improve access to basic health services in rural areas and to improve hospital efficiency. USAID and PAHO collaborate productively, especially in childhood immunization and in the IMCI program. USAID continues its lead role in the area of reproductive health and participates in regular donor meetings with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Other bilateral donors are the European Union, GTZ/KFW, and Sweden. USAID is the major donor contributing approximately half of all donor support in the health sector.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Current grantees include the MOH, the IGSS, APROFAM, Project Concern International, the Population Council, Management Sciences for Health, and a local social marketing firm (IPROFASA). Partners operating under field support and buy-ins to USAID/W projects include the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health (JHPIEGO-Maternal Neonatal Health Project), John Snow Incorporated (Deliver Project), the Futures Group International (POLICY II Project) the Population Council (Frontiers Project), the Centers for Disease Control, and the University Research Corporation (URC).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Better health for rural women and children

Objective ID: 520-003

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 3.2 Maternal-child health programs are well managed

Indicator: Absence of Contraceptive Stock-outs in clinics per Ministry of Health (MOH)

Disaggregated By: partner

Unit of Measure: % of clinics with no stock-outs per calendar year - MOH

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	60
1999	63	73
2000	66	36
2001	66	NA
2002	72	NA
2003 (T)	75	

Source:

FPLM/DELIVER Survey data

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the percentage of clinics (from APROFAM, MOH and the Social Security Institute) that show no stock-outs of any USAID-provided family planning method in the six-month period prior to the survey. This indicator measures the extent to which clinics have been able to serve clients with the full range of approved contraceptive methods.

Comments:

The baseline and 1999 findings for this indicator were done by two local firms with the assistance from the Family Planning Logistics Management (FPLM) Project through a sample survey of clinics within USAID's targeted geographic areas. The 2000 data were collected by the JSI Deliver Project logistics/evaluation consultants. The new methodology was based on a review of written records rather than respondents' recall. Based on new findings, a new target has been set for 2001. A target for 2003 was added.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Better health for rural women and children

Objective ID: 520-003

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 3.2 Maternal-child health programs are well managed

Indicator: Absence of Contraceptive Stock-outs in clinics per Family Welfare Association (APROFAM)

Disaggregated By: partner

Unit of Measure: % of clinics with no stock-outs per calendar year - APROFAM

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	89
1999	93	94
2000	95	90

Source:

FPLM/DELIVER Survey data

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the percentage of clinics (from APROFAM, MOH and the Social Security Institute) that show no stock-outs of any USAID-provided family planning method in the six-month period prior to the survey. This indicator measures the extent to which clinics have been able to serve clients with the full range of approved contraceptive methods.

Comments:

The baseline and 1999 findings for this indicator were done by two local firms with the assistance from the Family Planning Logistics Management (FPLM) Project through a sample survey of clinics within USAID's targeted geographic areas. The 2000 data were collected by the JSI Deliver Project logistics/evaluation consultants. The new methodology was based on a review of written records rather than respondents' recall.

NOTE: We are dropping this indicator because we consider the 90% to have met the target, and APROFAM has done so for the past two years.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Better health for rural women and children

Objective ID: 520-003

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 3.2 Maternal-child health programs are well managed

Indicator: Absence of Contraceptive Stock-outs in clinics per Social Security Institute (IGSS)

Disaggregated By: partner

Unit of Measure: % of clinics with no stock-outs per calendar year - IGSS

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	68
1999	71	80
2000	75	67
2001	75	NA
2002	83	NA
2003 (T)	87	

Source:

FPLM/DELIVER Survey data

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the percentage of clinics (from APROFAM, MOH and the Social Security Institute) that show no stock-outs of any USAID-provided family planning method in the six-month period prior to the survey. This indicator measures the extent to which clinics have been able to serve clients with the full range of approved contraceptive methods.

Comments:

The baseline and 1999 findings for this indicator were done by two local firms with the assistance from the Family Planning Logistics Management (FPLM) Project through a sample survey of clinics within USAID's targeted geographic areas. The 2000 data were collected by the JSI Deliver Project logistics/evaluation consultants. The new methodology was based on a review of written records rather than respondents' recall. Based on new findings, a new target has been set for 2001. A target for 2003 was added.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Better health for rural women and children

Objective ID: 520-003

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 3.1 Increased use of quality services

Indicator: Couple Years of Protection (CYP)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: CYPs per calendar year

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	376,197
1998	395,007	392,430
1999	414,757	472,375
2000	479,163	566,708
2001	595,043	NA
2002	624,796	NA
2003 (T)	656,035	

Source:

Partners' logistics management information systems (APROFAM, Ministry of Health, Social Security Institute, IPROFASA and other USAID-supported NGOs).

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the estimated protection (in terms of couples protected for one year) from pregnancy provided by family planning methods based upon the volume of contraceptives sold or distributed. The CYP is calculated by multiplying the quantity of each method distributed to clients by conversion factors recommended in 1997 by G/PHN as follows: 1 IUD = 3.5 CYP; 1 sterilization (male or female) = 11 CYP (Guatemala); 15 cycles of oral contraceptives = 1 CYP; 120 condoms/VFTs = 1 CYP; 4 Depo-Provera injections = 1 CYP; 1 trained NFP user = 2 CYP; 4 LAM users = 1 CYP

Comments:

The 1999 actual figure was revised downward (by 803) based on final data from partners. The MOH is responsible for 62% of the increase over 1999; for the first time in 2000, half of all CYPs were provided by the public sector. Female sterilization was the method responsible for the most CYPs; however, Depo-Provera showed the most growth from 1999 and was second in terms of its contribution to overall CYPs.

Targets for 2001-2002 have been revised upwards and a new target for 2003 has been added.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Better health for rural women and children

Objective ID: 520-003

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: More rural families use quality MCH services

Indicator: Met need for essential obstetric care (EOC)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of pregnant women who have obstetric complications and who are treated at a project hospital per calendar year.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	10
1997	NA	19
1998	30	34
1999	40	56
2000	58	58
2001	61	NA
2002	64	NA
2003 (T)	68	

Source:

MotherCare and Maternal Neonatal Health Projects

Indicator/Description:

The numerator includes the number of women with obstetric complications treated at project hospitals. The denominator includes the expected number of women giving birth (based on the crude birth rate) from the catchment area who have complications (or 15% of women with live births).

Comments:

The information is collected at the local hospitals where MotherCare piloted a maternal health monitoring system which has been continued by the Maternal and Neonatal Health Project. Possible underreporting may be due to women being treated for complications at non-project facilities. A 2003 target has been added since the strategy has been extended through 2003.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Better health for rural women and children

Objective ID: 520-003

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: Stronger Guatemalan commitment to integrated women's health

Indicator: Number of GOG plans that use information provided by the POLICY Project

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of plans

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	0	9
2000	5	9
2001	10	
2002	10	
2003 (T)	10	

Source:

POLICY Project

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is a measure of the number of government plans at any level that indicate, in their development or final product, use of information provided or facilitated by the POLICY Project or its partners.

Comments:

This indicator measures the degree to which government planning is based on reliable demographic and health data. These plans may include national-level plans such as a population policy or specific program plans such as the Ministry of Health's reproductive health program.

SO Text for SO: 520-004 Increased rural household income and food security

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-004

Objective Name: Increased rural household income and food security

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
50% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
50% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The Income SO is focused in the most remote, ex-conflictive, and indigenous departments of Guatemala, where poverty is pervasive and severe. Access to land and credit is out of reach for much of the rural population in these areas, where the lack of economic opportunity to produce sufficient food or to earn enough income to purchase food contributes to malnutrition.

The 1998/99 Demographic Health and Survey (DHS) showed that 67 % of indigenous children under 5 years of age are chronically malnourished. The poor in Guatemala spend 70% of their total income to purchase basic foods that are often of low nutritional value.

The primary objective of this SO is to increase the capacity of a significant number of poor rural families, particularly women and indigenous people, in selected areas of the country to improve their incomes. The four intermediate results expected are: 1) Small farmers engage in higher-value production, secure land titles, use sustainable agricultural production practices, and use market information to increase sales; 2) Microentrepreneurs expand their businesses by accessing financial and technical services; 3) Market towns stimulate economic activity by attracting public and private investments; and 4) Improved family nutrition supported by food aid programs to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under three years of age. The direct beneficiaries of actions under this SO are small farmers, microentrepreneurs, and food aid program participants. The indirect beneficiaries are rural communities within the geographic intervention areas and small farmers and microentrepreneurs throughout the rest of the country. Many of the target communities are those most affected by the civil conflict.

Key Results:

The Income SO has exceeded anticipated results both in terms of quantifiable targets and other identifiable impacts. Through Food for Work agriculture development and microenterprise programs supported by Title II, 51,575 families have improved income, with improvements in child nutrition. In Barillas and the Ixcán, income generation activities since 1996 have had a dramatic effect on the local economy. In Barillas, the Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation helped local farmers export organic coffee directly to the U.S. and increase local returns to cardamom exports: 193 small coffee and cardamom farmers obtained the organic certification, increasing the total number of certified farmers to 471. They produced over 287 metric tons of organic coffee, which the small farmers association exported to the U.S. Organic coffee not only nets the farmer \$0.40/pound extra, but has insulated these producers from the drop in world coffee prices created by Vietnam's entrance into the market. Over 45 metric tons of organic cardamom was marketed, double the 1999 amount. In the Ixcán, the Cooperative Housing Foundation helped improve the farm-to-market road infrastructure and boost local investment. Both towns are now vibrant economic centers with new bank offices opening and a burgeoning microenterprise sector drawing on increased farm incomes and demand for goods and services. The number of small farmers engaged in higher value marketing and production exceeded the FY2000 target (by 14%), as did actual numbers of microentrepreneurs expanding their businesses (11%); among heads of microenterprises served, 73% are Mayan and 34% are women. More dramatically, the actual level of new public and private investment in market towns was \$3.99 million, double the target.

Performance and Prospects:

The programs implemented by PL480 Title II partners (CARE, Catholic Relief Services, SHARE, and Save the Children) continue to form the primary basis for outreach to the rural poor under this SO. During 2000, USAID provided a monthly food ration and health education to 56,891 mothers and 91,864 children, and responded to an emergency food shortage in Chajul. In addition, Food for Work rations were provided to 51,575 workers and their dependents. Although there are differences in approach by the four partner organizations, all provided income

generation and education interventions enhancing food security to improve the family's livelihood, while promoting sustainable agriculture practices and microenterprise development. New programs approved for SHARE and CARE for FY01, coupled with the Save the Children program in the Ixil Triangle area, will provide for even better integration with overall Income SO activities. A gender strategy to maximize outreach to women was developed in 2000 with WIDTECH assistance.

Key actions were also completed in 2000 to replicate the Barillas/Ixcán experience to nine other market towns. A major contract was executed with a U.S. firm (Abt) to expand technology, market, and financial services to small farmers and micro-entrepreneurs, 30% of the small farmers being assisted are women. Under this program, eight sub-grants to local NGOs were awarded to provide expanded technical and financial services. This activity will take advantage of the conditions that are favorable to both rapid growth and to efficient conversion of growth into poverty reduction – ie. highly productive soils and climate, high population density, and relatively equal distribution of land and income. Small farmer coffee and horticulture activities will form the core of the strategy, increasing incomes of this population who will, in turn, increase their demand for employment-intensive rural goods and services.

The key to success of the SO will be the strategic and catalytic provision of technical, financial, and marketing services. On the technology and marketing side, the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE) and Nontraditional Exporters Guild (AGEXPRONT) are playing key roles, providing technical assistance in production and marketing. BANRURAL remains a principal partner for increasing access to financial services, but during 2000, USAID also provided direct grants to two Guatemalan NGOs: GENESIS and FAFIDESS. BANRURAL and these two organizations are playing a key role in assisting 19,295 microenterprises, particularly ones owned by women, respond to the increased demand from the small farm sector. Women's village banks have grown in number of loans and savings in several target communities. Prospects for expanding the impact of the program in 2001 and achieving sustainable increases in rural income by the year 2003 are excellent. Relations continue to be excellent with the new GOG, which is committed to land issues and looks toward the SO as a key means of reestablishing small farmer technology transfer services. The historic land titling legal reform in 2000 now requires that women in legal unions also have their names included in land titles, thus ensuring greater equality in land tenure. The Ministry of Agriculture's (MAGA) private extension services program will be fully functional during 2001 despite significant personnel turnover in the Ministry, and a major expansion of activities supporting increased small farmer land titling and land conflict resolution are anticipated in the SO geographic area. The role of MAGA under the private extension services program is to serve as a clearinghouse to link farmer groups or individuals to appropriate technical assistance providers; exercise quality control; certify the competence of the technical services providers for the farmers and for lending organizations; and, provide the subsidy.

Some of the major constraints faced by small and microenterprises are: (1) lack of access to credit and savings facilities; (2) weak microfinance intermediaries, and; (3) limited access to technology. Our strategy seeks to promote financial intermediation in rural Guatemala by increasing the availability of financial services from private sources. USAID promotes financial intermediation through commercial banks, savings and loan cooperatives and microfinance

NGOs through various mechanisms. These include technical assistance for institution-building to promote profitable intermediation; increasing the availability of funds through a market-price delivery system; creating a small incentive fund to promote rapid institution transformation, introducing micro finance technologies in commercial banks and savings and loan cooperatives, and; supporting a network of business centers in rural areas. Internet business centers will be established in 4 market towns, which will provide up-to-date market information to rural based businesses and the possibility of marketing their products and services at reduced costs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Low world coffee prices and the impact of the GOG's failure to meet increased revenue targets could limit public, private and local investment in the SO's target geographic areas during the coming year. Much of USAID's geographic target area suffer serious productive infrastructure constraints that limit the marketing of agricultural products. During 2001, USAID plans to address this constraint by providing technical assistance to municipalities to design and implement projects that support economic development and investment, as well as provide funding for farm to market road upgrades.

Other Donor Programs:

The Mission coordinates closely with the World Food Programme on food aid issues; the World Bank, Interamerican Development Bank, GTZ, and the Netherlands, on land titling, watershed management issues and activities in the Petén; the Interamerican Development Bank on activities in Huehuetenango, the Ixcán and watershed management issues; the IFAD and GTZ on activities in Quiche and Alta Verapaz; and the EU on activities in the Petén. USAID continues to provide approximately 20% of all donor contributions that currently support Guatemala rural household income and food security activities.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Implementing organizations supporting this SO are: Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation (CECI), CARE, National Coffee Association (ANACAFE), Banco de Desarrollo Rural (BANRURAL), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the Salesians Missions, the Guatemalan Nontraditional Exporters Association (AGEXPRONT), Abt Associates, SHARE, Feed the Children, and Save the Children.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income and food security

Objective ID: 520-004

Approved: 12/9/98

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 4.1 More small farmers engaged in higher value production and marketing

Indicator: Number of small farmers using defined sustainable agriculture practices to produce coffee, organic crops, and agroforestry products

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of farmers using sustainable agricultural practices.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	3,000
1998	4,000	4,000
1999	11,500	17,500
2000	18,500	21,122
2001	25,000	NA
2002	30,000	NA
2003 (T)	35,000	

Source:

Annual reports of partners.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures small farmers adoption of agricultural practices like soil conservation, agroforestry systems, and organic fertilization.

Comments:

2000 figures on gender and ethnic participation are as follows:

Male: 70% Indigenous: 78%

Female: 30% Ladino: 22%

Due to the fact that the target for 2000 was exceeded, new targets for 2001-2003 were established as follows:

2001 = 25,000 (up from 20,000)

2002 = 30,000 (up from 25,000)

2003 = 35,000

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income and food security

Objective ID: 520-004

Approved: 12/9/98

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 4.2 More microentrepreneurs expanding their business

Indicator: Cumulative number of microenterprises receiving technical and financial services

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of active microentrepreneurs clients.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	0
1998	5,000	8,500
1999	12,400	12,500
2000	17,400	19,295
2001	23,400	NA
2002	30,000	NA
2003 (T)	35,000	

Source:

BanRural records

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the number of microenterprises that received loans and technical assistance for starting or expanding their businesses.

Comments:

Preliminary 1999 estimates on gender and ethnic participation are the following: Male: 60%, Indigenous: 75%, Female: 40%, Ladino: 25%

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income and food security
 Objective ID: 520-004
 Approved: 12/9/98 Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala
 Result Name: IR 4.2 More microentrepreneurs expanding their business
 Indicator: Number of jobs created by program-assisted businesses
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of jobs created by program-assisted businesses

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	500
1998	1,600	2,466
1999	4,100	5,000
2000	5,800	6,439
2001	7,800	NA
2002	10,000	NA
2003 (T)	12,000	

Source:
 Annual reports of Partners

Indicator/Description:
 Full or part-time jobs created as a result of the microenterprise operation.

Comments:
 Job generation is conservatively estimated at a rate of 40% of the number of active micro-entrepreneurs. Spot surveys will be conducted during CY 2001 to determine the employment impact of microcredit loans. Survey results may require re-adjustment of targets.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income and food security
 Objective ID: 520-004
 Approved: 12/9/98 Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala
 Result Name: IR 4.3 Market towns stimulating economic growth
 Indicator: Public & private investment in market towns
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative amount of dollars invested - millions

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	1
1999	1.5	1.7
2000	2.0	3.99
2001	5.0*	NA
2002	6.0	NA
2003 (T)	7.0	

Source:
 Reports from FONAPAZ, Social Investment Fund, Municipality, AGEXPRONT.

Indicator/Description:
 Public investments include donor (including USAID leveraged funds through DCA) and -in-kind community contributions under the Special Development Fund self-help infrastructure activity.

Comments:
 * Due to the fact that the target for 2000 was exceeded, a new target for 2001 was established:

2001 = 5.0 (up from 4.0)

SO Text for SO: 520-005 Improved natural resources management and conservation of biodiversity

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-005

Objective Name: Improved natural resources management and conservation of biodiversity

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
90% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
10% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Guatemala is the richest country in Central America in terms of biodiversity. Current estimates place revenues from these resources at over \$50 million annually, derived from tourism, timber and non-timber products. The freshwater wetlands located in the Laguna del Tigre National

Park, internationally recognized under the Ramsar Convention, are home to over 50% of the bird species in Guatemala, contain over 2,000 archaeological sites, and are a keystone in the largest interconnected system of protected areas in Mesoamerica. The sustainable management of Guatemala's biological diversity is a wise investment, both for Guatemala's own development and the world. The principal intermediate results (IRs) necessary to achieve the SO are: (1) people adopt more sustainable, environmentally sound practices as a result of the dissemination of "best management practices" for sustainable agriculture, timber and non-timber forest products, ecotourism and other enterprises; 2) policies affecting the environment are improved and applied by defining a policy agenda, building environmental constituencies, strengthening the capacity of local stakeholders and organizations to identify and analyze policy constraints, and by implementing corrective measures, such as forest management concessions; and 3) more responsive institutions and increased local participation in decision-making related to natural resource management through the promotion of greater private, municipal, and community participation in the administration of parks and forest reserves. The strategy of this SO is to successfully integrate conservation and development programs, through cooperation of international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), GOG institutions, and the communities in and around national protected areas. The direct beneficiaries of the SO are resource users and communities/local groups in and around protected areas.

Key Results:

2000 was a difficult but productive year, notwithstanding mixed performance of key indicators. A new GOG administration entered in January 2000 and the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP), the principal GOG counterpart, suffered extensive and repeated staff changes (including four changes of its principal officer), adversely impacting on project implementation. Despite this, however, the program successfully took advantage of opportunities that presented themselves, achieving significant, albeit unexpected, results that are essential to longer-term development and environmental goals. For example, USAID aided the GOG in the development of a strategy to combat forest fires, which in 1998 affected one third of the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR), and to prepare legal and technical analyses leading to the creation of the new Ministry of the Environment.

At year end, community-based forestry management activities had been implemented on 392,056 hectares, generating \$0.5 million in revenue and 22,000 labor/days benefitting 5,000 people. Delays in the signing of additional contracts, for community management of an additional 108,600 hectares, have now been overcome, and by April we will fully meet the planned target. Moreover, Guatemala now ranks number one in the world with the largest number of hectares (100,026) of community-based forest being "green seal" certified, and 69% of the timber production was exported to international markets. Eight cooperatives in the buffer zone around the Sierra Lacandon National Park were financially and administratively strengthened, leading to the creation of an Agroforestry Association to improve marketing, pricing, and export of certified timber products. This association has directly improved the livelihoods (e.g., housing and water) of its members and illegal lumbering activities within the park have been reduced. Trials on the cultivation of Xate (exported for floral arrangements) under forest cover show promise as a means to diversify income so that communities can earn additional income from non-wood products. Efforts are underway to increase women's and indigenous adoption of more sustainable agricultural practices in Peten target areas, currently at 13% (women) and 32% (indigenous) respectively in 2000.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID provided key assistance to the GOG, enabling it to secure legislative approval to create a new Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, which came into existence on January 1, 2001. The elevation of the principal GOG environment counterpart to a ministerial level will ensure the highest levels of GOG attention to environmental issues, such as insufficient funding for parks and forest management, and resolution of land conflicts. On the policy front, work to prepare a fire prevention and control strategy for Peten led to development of a national fire prevention strategy that was approved by the Presidency. The strategy and a 2001 operating plan for the Peten were prepared and discussed in open fora with all stakeholders. This first-ever fire prevention strategy identifies roles and responsibilities for key players to effectively coordinate government response to combat fires. During 2001, USAID will provide additional assistance to strengthen the new Ministry, contributing to develop its implementing regulations and strategic planning. The SO is coordinating with the regional PROARCA program to use technical expertise by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency to assist the Ministry on urban topics and procedures for environmental assessments, and with the Department of the Interior to provide expertise in protected areas and forestry management. To assist the Ministry in strategic planning we will continue to use both the EPIQ and BIOFOR IQC mechanisms.

Two co-administration agreements were implemented with local environmental NGOs to assist CONAP with management of Laguna del Tigre and Sierra Lacandon National Parks, representing potential models to assist financially strapped governments to manage protected areas. Under CONAP's leadership and with support from our local partners, 46 families were voluntarily relocated outside the Sierra Lacandon National Park, and two other communities are in process of voluntarily relocating.

An assessment of progress toward SO5 goals in the MBR was carried out in 2000, both to document results and inform the design of a follow-on activity. The assessment team credits the program with five main achievements over the last decade: 1) helping to gain public and government recognition and acceptance of the MBR, its external boundaries, its internal zoning scheme, and the various management regimes employed therein; 2) slowing the rate of deforestation within the MBR; 3) promoting and strengthening innovative co-administration agreements between the GOG and environmental NGOs; 4) creating an incipient community of environmental NGOs in the Peten to assist in conservation efforts; and, 5) creating and legitimizing community-based forest concessions, thereby illustrating that communities are quite capable of providing stewardship of natural resources. Based on the MBR assessment findings and recommendations, USAID assistance in CY 2001 will be focused on: a) additional support to community-based forestry concessions to further improve management and marketing of timber and non-forestry products; b) specific activities in the Sierra Lacandon and Laguna del Tigre National Parks for conservation of biodiversity identified as important for the Mesoamerica corridor; c) institutional strengthening of selected environmental NGOs that will implement program activities; and, d) improved environmental policies for co-administration of protected areas, human settlement, fire prevention/control, and others as identified by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. In addition, following extensive consultations with partners and technical analyses to identify other geographic areas with high biodiversity, senior GOG and USAID officials have agreed to expand USAID efforts in 2001 to the three volcanoes of Atitlan, and to undertake further analysis in the Bocas del Polochic and Monte Espinoso

ecosystems as part of the Sierra de Las Minas landscape. The program will test additional management models such as working directly with municipalities and private landholders, to assure sustainability. The expanded geographic coverage is also expected to enhance the long-term sustainability of Guatemala's system of protected areas (SIGAP).

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Based on the assessment of the existing MBR program, results achieved to date and lessons learned, the program will continue to work in the MBR and slowly expand into two new areas of the country rich in biological diversity – the volcanoes of Atitlan and the Sierra de las Minas landscape, specifically Bocas del Polochic and Monte Espinoso. No major adjustments in the approved strategy are contemplated; slight changes in wording for current IRs, and new lower level results are being developed to better reflect the program's direction through 2003.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID has coordinated and collaborated with many other donors working in the area, such as: the European Union, German Technical Cooperation, Inter-American Development Bank, Canadian Center for Studies and International Cooperation (CECI), World Bank, Global Environmental Fund (GEF), Government of Japan, MacArthur Foundation, and U.S. agencies (Fish and Wildlife Service and Forest Service). Implementing partners contribute significant matching funds toward program costs. USAID is assisting the new Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to create an international donor forum on environment to help the Minister forge strategic alliances and to improve donor coordination.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Implementing organizations include: the Government of Guatemala's National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP), CARE International, Center for Tropical Agriculture Investigations and Studies (CATIE), Department of the Interior, Conservation International, the Nature Conservancy, Rodale, Chemonics International Inc., International Resources Group, and local NGO partners (Centro Maya, Defensores de la Naturaleza, Kanan Caax, and Naturaleza para la Vida). New or additional partners may also be selected to implement activities now under design.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved natural resources management and conservation of biodiversity

Objective ID: 520-005

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: Improved natural resources management and conservation of biodiversity

Indicator: Area of natural habitat (primarily forest) saved from conversion to other uses (primarily agriculture) in comparison to historic trends (1970 - 1990) and projections (1991-2010)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Hectares conserved compared to trend data

Year	Planned	Actual
1991 (B)	0	0
1993	170,000	340,000
1995	310,000	500,000
1997	520,000	600,000
1999	670,000	700,000
2000 (T)		700,000

Source:

Biennial analysis of satellite imagery. Historic trend, projections to year 2010, and 1993 actual data, are derived from GOG-SEGEPLAN reports. Other data are from NASA/CI/UMaine research and Mission analyses.

Indicator/Description:

Number of hectares of natural habitat that have been saved from conversion to other uses in the Peten.

Comments:

This indicator was based on the analysis of satellite imagery of the MBR under a NASA-CI-UMaine program.

Given that the target has been met, and that new technologies offer more precise measures, the SO is looking for a new and more appropriate indicator, which will be part of the new program that is under design.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved natural resources management and conservation of biodiversity

Objective ID: 520-005

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 5.3 More responsive and effective institutions and increased local participation in decision making related to natural resource management

Indicator: Total area under formal concessions and contracts for sustainable management

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative area in hectares

Year	Planned	Actual
1993 (B)	NA	0
1994	7,000	7,000
1995	10,000	11,000
1996	17,000	12,693
1997	30,000	87,220
1998	100,000	99,440
1999	120,000	255,000
2000 (T)	495,000*	392,056**
2001 (T)	569,000*	NA

Source:

Official CONAP contracts

Indicator/Description:

Area within the MBR under concessions and contracts with local community groups that have approved forest management plans designed to assure sustainable levels of productivity without deforestation

Comments:

*Due to the fact that target for 1999 was exceeded, new targets for 2000-2002 were established as follows:

2000 = 495,000 has. (up from 150,000 has.); 2001 = 569,000 has. (up from 200,000 has.).

**Over 108,600 additional hectares have been assigned to communities, pending only the signing of the respective contracts. With the signature of the contracts the total increases to 500,600 hectares against the planned 495,000.

For FY 2001 this indicator will be substituted by forest area with approved certificate (International Forest Stewardship Council - FSC) for sustainable management.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved natural resources management and conservation of biodiversity

Objective ID: 520-005

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 5.3 More responsive and effective institutions and increased local participation in decision making related to natural resource management

Indicator: Contracts and agreements signed which increase local participation in sustainable management

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of agreements and contracts

Year	Planned	Actual
1993 (B)	NA	0
1994	1	1
1995	2	2
1996	4	7
1997	6	22
1998	26	31
1999	36	39
2000	45	40
2001 (T)	45	NA

Source:

Official CONAP contracts and agreements

Indicator/Description:

Contracts and agreements signed between the protected areas authority, CONAP, and communities, municipalities, and other organizations. The contracts and agreements must clearly delegate authorities to increase local participation to foment more sustainable management of natural resources.

Comments:

This indicator will be revised during FY 2001 as part of an intensive review of our Results Framework and Performance Monitoring Plan. In FY 2002 it will be substituted by a more qualitative indicator TBD.

During 2000, 1 agreement was signed between CONAP and FONTIERRAS to support the voluntary relocation of people outside of the national park core areas. The lack of success in achieving the target for 2000 was mainly due to extensive and repeated staff changes in CONAP, including 4 changes of Executive Secretary.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved natural resources management and conservation of biodiversity

Objective ID: 520-005

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: Improved natural resources management and conservation of biodiversity

Indicator: People adopt more sustainable practices

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of total population in target areas

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	30
1997	35	48
1998 (1)	55	72
1998 (2)	new target population baseline	36
1999	44	51
2000	56	56
2001 (T)	58	NA
2002 (T)	63	NA

Source:

Annual inventories by implementors with USAID verification

Indicator/Description:

Percent of total population in target areas that has benefitted from the adoption of more sustainable income generating practices promoted by the programs under the SO

Comments:

The indicator will be revised during FY 2001 as part of an intensive review of the Results Framework and Performance Monitoring Plan

A draft gender strategy was developed during 2000 with the assistance of WIDTECH and will be implemented during 2001 to improve women's participation.

GENDER AND ETHNIC PARTICIPATION: (Area: Peten) 1996, 1997, 1998: Men: 81%, 85%, 77%, 83%; 87%; Women: 19%, 15%, 23%, 17%; 13%; Indigenous: 17% of total, 28%, 31%, 45%, 32%.

(1) This represents targets based on target population of 35,000 people.

(2) This represents targets based on target population of 70,000 people.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Improved natural resources management and conservation of biodiversity

Objective ID: 520-005

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: More responsive and effective institutions and increased local participation in decisionmaking related to natural resource management

Indicator: Total certified area under formal concessions and contracts for sustainable management

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative certified area in hectares

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	0	100,026
2001	260,000	
2002	360,000	
2003 (T)	500,000	

Source:

Official CONAP contracts

Indicator/Description:

Area within the MBR under concessions and contracts with local community groups that has been certified by the International Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

Comments:

This indicator replaces the previous indicator that only measured the area that had approved forest management plans designed to assure sustainable levels of productivity without deforestation.

SO Text for SO: 520-006 Support the implementation of the Priority Peace Accords

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-006

Objective Name: Support the implementation of the Priority Peace Accords

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
30% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
20% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
15% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
35% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The primary goal of the SpO is to provide direct support to the implementation of the Peace Accords signed in December 1996. Over the past four years, the SpO has provided support to the Government of Guatemala (GOG), and private non-governmental and public international organizations to assist in meeting the more than 400 commitments of the Accords. The

principal intermediate results of the SpO are to: (1) advance national reconciliation; (2) develop the human capacity required for broader participation; (3) broaden access to factors of production in ex-conflictive areas; and (4) modernize State institutions (e.g., the justice system and tax administration) to achieve rapid implementation and sustainability of the Accords. While progress has been made on over two-thirds of the Accord commitments, many of the most difficult structural reforms (such as demobilization of the Estado Mayor Presidencial) remain. Continued USG support over the extended strategy period for the SpO will facilitate achievement of some remaining commitments to build a lasting peace and stable democracy.

Key Results:

Performance in FY 2000 fell short of expectations. On becoming President, Portillo committed to fulfilling all 119 pending Peace Accord commitments during his tenure, and appointed many strong Peace Accord and human rights advocates to his cabinet and key advisory positions. He also promised follow through on recommendations of the Historical Clarification Commission (HCC) and broad participation of civil society in discussions of fiscal and governance issues. Business, civil society and government representatives reached agreement in May on principles and commitments to implement a fiscal pact. However, the Executive Branch's resolve to put forth a sound fiscal reform program based on these principles wavered when party hard-liners in the Congress signaled their opposition to a needed increase in the value added tax. The consensus achieved soon unraveled, and the opportunity to effect fiscal reform and bolster 2001 revenues was lost. As a result, the Administration failed to meet seminal Peace Accord targets for increased revenue collection and its corollary, social investment. While efforts continued through much of the year to recover momentum on a fiscal pact, the recent exposure of numerous acts of corruption and financial mismanagement by GOG authorities has increased resistance to the new tax measures urgently required by much of the public and precipitated a serious governance crisis.

While these events threaten the sustainability of the Peace process, there was progress on key Peace Accord commitments, resulting in part from USAID support. The Education and Health Ministries pushed ahead on mandated service expansion, increasing access to bilingual education and rural health services to marginalized, indigenous populations. The Land Fund (FONTIERRAS) and the Land Conflict Resolution Commission (CONTIERRA) increased their outreach, helping to resolve dozens of land conflicts and issue an unprecedented number of titles to small landholders (see Annex 3). These programs, combined with direct USAID assistance ranging from university scholarships and literacy to community infrastructure, exhumations and mental health services, have begun to lay the foundation for increased participation by indigenous peoples in Guatemala's development. They also constitute important follow-up to the HCC report.

Performance and Prospects:

During FY 2000, USAID continued to directly assist victims of human rights violations, supporting 28 exhumations in 16 communities. More than 18,000 persons in 158 communities in Chimaltenango and El Quiché have benefited from related mental health services, and from educational scholarships and community level infrastructure projects. Another 8,369 families in 49 of the most conflictive areas --"Hot Spots"-- received support for infrastructure projects, requiring communities to overcome internal conflict and work together toward common goals. In March 2000, our final demobilization activity was concluded, assisting 386 demobilized

members of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) to undertake productive activities. USAID's provision of direct benefits to war victims through demonstration projects has not yet been successful in initiating the more comprehensive GOG program of reparations and assistance to victims that was hoped for, due to GOG financing constraints and continued opposition by some sectors to the HCC Report findings. However, the newly named Secretariat for Peace has stated this is a priority objective in 2001.

USAID training investments continued to help indigenous peoples acquire the education needed to assume a broader role in Guatemala's development. In support of Peace Accord-mandated access to bilingual primary education, USAID continued its professionalization of educational promoters and in-service training of bilingual teachers: in 2000, 72 promoters and 156 teachers in Quiché Department completed training. Another 237 promoters will complete their studies in CY 2001. During FY 2000, 150 indigenous scholarship recipients received university degrees, bringing the total number of university graduates to 204. Another 1,047 persons (49% women) continue in university degree programs in urban and rural campus programs established with USAID support. Permanent scholarship funds were established at two new universities, supporting an additional 79 scholarships (61% women). USAID-supported literacy activities, however, fell short of targets. Drastic cuts in GOG support for USAID's key partner, the National Committee for Literacy, higher than expected costs and drop out rates in USAID-financed NGO literacy programs, and delays in completing design of a new curriculum, were principal causes of the poor performance. The findings of a program evaluation are being used to refocus USAID's literacy support for NGOs in CY 2001, at the same time as USAID support for the new GOG literacy "movement" is being evaluated.

Expanded GOG and USAID financial support for FONTIERRAS and CONTIERRA led to the resolution of 89 conflicts in 2000, including several long-standing conflicts over land purchased to resettle displaced and returning populations (see Annex 3). The pace of land titling has been accelerated (5,949 titles issued to date), with titles increasingly issued in the names of both husband and wife--a significant legal reform advancing women's rights. Secure land ownership, while essential, cannot alone assure that small landholders increase incomes. USAID's partnership with the Agricultural Exporters Association (AGEXPRONT) is helping to promote private investment in rural areas and address information needs for marketing by establishing electronic business centers; in 2000, \$900,000 in new investments were made.

Pursuant to the congressional directive to support efforts to demobilize the EMP, USAID supported training and technical assistance to establish a civilian Presidential Security Staff, that is now providing protection for the Vice President. We also funded a unique public-private initiative to develop specific proposals to reform national State security and intelligence functions, and provided technical assistance to reengineer the Secretariat for Strategic Analysis. This secretariat has been completely transformed, with all prior staff members replaced and the "archives" dismantled.

Public interest in the peace process waned in 2000, as memories of the war faded, and the economy, crime and the governance crisis assumed center stage as principal concerns of Guatemalans. Changes in the Peace Monitoring Commission and other issues have left this Commission adrift, and the Peace Process without a strong champion. Against this backdrop, we

expect performance of the SpO to be mixed in 2001. Strong performance should continue on key fronts such as land titling, justice reform, improving indigenous participation and expanding social services in indigenous areas, and weaker performance in areas such as increased revenue collection and the legal reform agenda. Continued, albeit reduced, donor assistance focussed on the strong performing areas, on key windows of opportunity and to forestall efforts to roll back key reforms, will be important to sustain the Peace Process.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The absence of an adequate fiscal reform program, combined with declining investor confidence and economic slow-down will force the GOG to make tough choices in order to meet social spending targets and address the increasing problem of crime and citizen security. Indeed, signs of the budget pressures felt by ministries are growing. Of even greater concern is a recent call to abolish the independent tax authority and return control over customs and tax collection to the Ministry of Finance. Against this backdrop, donor support is faltering and the assistance of foreign experts to aid in complex reform processes where progress is being made (such as justice, intelligence/security reform, and land) will continue to be crucial. The FY 2001 amendment to the bilateral SpO agreement with the GOG will reflect a tighter focus of USG support. Specifically, the 3-year extension of the SpO will be used to: (a) support NGO efforts to establish an effective human rights protection and monitoring system in ex-conflictive areas and expand mediation services to prevent conflicts, helping to fill the void being left by the MINUGUA phase-out; (b) expand access of indigenous populations to information technology, education and skills development in fields essential to their full economic and political participation; (c) expand GOG, local government and private efforts to further expand access to land and productive infrastructure in ex-conflictive areas; and (d) consolidate reforms to the criminal justice system to make it more effective generally and more responsive to the special needs of the indigenous. Additionally, given the impact of historically low world prices for Guatemala's key exports on income levels among rural populations, the SpO will help to identify and address barriers and constraints to greater competitiveness of and private investment in Guatemalan products and services that would demonstrably improve income and living standards of people in the seven largely rural departments most affected by the conflict.

Other Donor Programs:

The GOG's estimate of the subscribed pledges of donors to support the Peace Accord commitments through CY 2000 is approximately \$2.2 billion. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, the European Union, Japan, Spain and the Nordic countries pledged just over \$1.6 billion toward the process. These funds are supporting infrastructure projects, establishment of a new civilian police force, justice sector reform, strengthening of civil society organizations, and direct assistance to war-affected communities. A donor dialogue group has been formed to engage the President and Cabinet in frank discussions to implement Peace commitments and key reforms.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID's program supports reform and service delivery programs being carried out by NGOs and currently two branches of the Government. Implementing partners include the United Nations Development Program, U.S. NGOs (e.g., CARE, Conservation International and the Cooperative Housing Foundation), the Canadian Center for Studies and International

Cooperation, the University of Texas, FONTIERRAS, and Guatemalan universities and private foundations.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Support the implementation of the Peace Accords
 Objective ID: 520-006
 Approved: 3/13/97 Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala
 Result Name: Support the implementation of the Peace Accords
 Indicator: Social sector investments increase
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Social sector investment as % of GDP

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	2.51
1996	NA*	2.41
1997	2.89	2.7
1998	3.23	3.28
1999	3.48	3.48
2000	3.78	3.53 (est.)

Source:

Ministry of Public Finance (National Budget (Presupuesto de Ingresos y Egresos del Estado), MINUGUA, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education.

Indicator/Description:

Social sector investments are defined as government expenditures in education and health. Figures are based on actual '95 expenditures as baseline.

Comments:

A measure of social sector investment is used as an indicator of fundamental change in the government's commitment to policies of social inclusion, expanded participation in civil society, and investment in long-term development.

This indicator table will be deleted from future R4s, given that Peace Accords do not have agreed upon targets beyond FY 2000 for social sector spending. We will nonetheless track overall trends in social sector spending in out years and report significant variations in narrative text.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Support the implementation of the Peace Accords
 Objective ID: 520-006
 Approved: 3/13/97 Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala
 Result Name: Support the implementation of the Peace Accords
 Indicator: Tax revenues increased
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Tax revenue as a percent of GDP

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	7.6
1996	NA*	8.6
1997	8.6	8.6
1998	9.8	9.5
1999	10.2	9.5
2000	11.4	9.7 (est.)
2001	11.7	NA
2002 (T)	12.0	NA

Source:
 Ministry of Finance and Bank of Guatemala

Indicator/Description:
 Tax revenue, defined as central government revenue accruing from tax collections (including special taxes but excluding capital revenue), as percent of GDP.

* The Peace Accords were signed 12/96.

Comments:
 An increase in tax revenue is used as a measure of the Government's ability to finance Peace Accord agreements.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Support the implementation of the Peace Accords

Objective ID: 520-006

Approved: 3/13/97

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: Support the implementation of the Peace Accords

Indicator: Cumulative number of recommendations from Peace Commissions supported

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of recommendations from priority Peace Commissions implemented.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	0
1998	3	4
1999	5	5
2000 (T)	6-12	8

Source:

Secretaria de la Paz (SEPAZ)

Indicator/Description:

Priority commissions are Peace Accords Monitoring, Officialization of Languages, Education Reform, Justice Sector Reform, Land Commission, Historical Clarification Commission, Land Related Rights for Indigenous People and CONTIERRA.

Comments:

This indicator will be discontinued.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Support the implementation of the Peace Accords
 Objective ID: 520-006
 Approved: 3/13/97 Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala
 Result Name: Broaden access to factors or production in ex-conflictive areas
 Indicator: Cumulative number of individual land titles issued
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Land title

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	0	0
1998	NA	1,436
1999	NA	3,300
2000	NA	5,949
2001	8,000	NA
2002	10,000	NA
2003	15,000	NA

Source:
 Land fund and MAGA

Indicator/Description:
 Land titles are issued to individuals (in the name of both the male and female heads of household), even though the individual may be part of an incorporated group or cooperative.

Comments:
 This indicator measures the number of individual land titles issued. Most of these individuals lead families (average of six members) and live in ex-conflictive areas with severe poverty. The approximate number of total beneficiaries could be: 2001 = 48,000, 2002 = 60,000 and 2003 = 90,000

SO Text for SO: 520-007 Rural economy recovers from Mitch and is less vulnerable to disasters

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Objective ID: 520-007

Objective Name: Rural economy recovers from Mitch and is less vulnerable to disasters

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
85% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
11% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
4% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Under the Mitch Special Objective (SpO), U.S. grant assistance is helping Guatemala's rural economy recover from the devastation brought on by Hurricane Mitch and to rehabilitate rural areas affected by the hurricane. This targeted two-year assistance effort is strengthening national

and community level disaster preparedness, helping recover sustainable agricultural productivity, and improving disease prevention and control programs. Activities are concentrated in and around three river valleys: the Motagua, Polochic and Chixoy. Beneficiaries include communities, small farmers, and microentrepreneurs most directly affected by Hurricane Mitch. All Guatemalans will benefit from improved national, departmental, and community emergency disaster plans. Three key intermediate results are expected: (1) Disaster preparedness enhanced through risk mapping and data collection, strengthened community organizations, and a strengthened network of the National Disaster Coordinating Committee (CONRED); (2) Agricultural productivity recovered on more sustainable basis through rehabilitation of small irrigation systems, improved watershed management, seed recovery and multiplication, microenterprise recovery, and rural road repair; and (3) Community disease prevention and control systems strengthened through enhanced malaria and disease prevention and control programs, and construction of water and sanitation programs accompanied by health education activities.

Key Results:

The SpO is exceeding anticipated results in IR1 and IR2, and meeting expectations in IR3. In efforts to assure that "disaster preparedness is enhanced", CARE and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) have successfully formed effective community and municipal level disaster committees. The targeted total of 130 units planned has been met and work is on track to exceed this number by as much as 25%. Working to recover agricultural productivity on a more sustainable basis, USAID's partners-- the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE), and CRS-- have more than quadrupled the combined target for assisting small farmers to rehabilitate their lands. Other successes have been noted. The Fixed Amount Reimbursable (FAR) mechanism for payment of construction projects has worked exceedingly well. Under the supervision of USACE and the Ministry of Agriculture, the construction of seven USACE project designs were started during the year in the Motagua valley, and three have been completed to date. Other partners have also been performing well. ANACAFE has already met its SpO targets for coffee plantation and processing plant rehabilitation, and CRS's watershed rehabilitation targets are on track or ahead of schedule. After experiencing some initial delays, activities to strengthen community disease prevention and control systems are meeting expectations.

Performance and Prospects:

With only ten months of planned assistance remaining under the two-year Mitch program in Guatemala, full success in meeting impact targets is anticipated. Spending toward the two-year program has reached 75% of that planned. USG agencies (NOAA, USGS and FEMA), as well as CARE and CRS, are providing technical assistance, training and equipment to strengthen disaster preparedness and mitigation capabilities of communities as well as national level institutions. FEMA and OFDA have been cooperating to improve the internal operations and management of the National Coordinator for the Reduction of Disasters (CONRED). OFDA, through its normal disaster assistance budget, is implementing a project to restructure the management of CONRED's Emergency Operations Center. Further institutionalizing this capacity, FEMA is assisting CONRED to finalize the regulations to the 1996 law that created this national body by providing a model for CONRED's functional areas of responsibility based on the U.S. Federal Response Plan, and by providing technical assistance to help complete the physical layout and equipment needs for the Emergency Operations Center. CARE and CRS are

conducting community-level capacity building to enable communities to plan for and respond to future disasters through local volunteer committees.

Small farmers in the areas severely affected by Hurricane Mitch are being helped to recover lost agricultural production capacity, at the same time making production more sustainable and resistant to future climatic events. Activities encompass river channel modification and/or protection infrastructure, rehabilitation of small irrigation systems, land stabilization activities, rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads, and improved natural resource management, including reforestation in the upper watershed areas of the Polochic and Motagua rivers. The USDA Forestry Service under its Inter-Agency Agreement advanced forest fire management and watershed restoration efforts, supporting hydrological data collection related to watershed management on the south side of the degraded Sierra de Las Minas mountain range.

Community disease prevention activities under the SpO have supported the distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets in high risk malaria villages; improved malaria case detection and treatment by laboratory workers; and, improved epidemiological surveillance. In order to reduce the prevalence of diarrheal diseases in children under five years of age, CARE and CRS are making available community water systems, latrines, distributing water receptacles with chlorine disinfectant, and promoting adequate hygiene practices. A plan for a "National Offensive for the Prevention and Control of Dengue" was prepared in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. Adoption of the plan will take place in early 2001.

Across the key results areas of the Mitch SpO, all partners are fully mobilized and well positioned to fully meet, or even exceed, targets established for the program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:
None.

Other Donor Programs:

International donors pledged approximately \$182 million to support Hurricane Mitch relief and reconstruction efforts. Major donors include Inter-American Development Bank (\$61 million), Spain (\$29 million), the World Bank (\$13.5 million), the European Union, and the United Nations. At a dialogue level, donor coordination has been effective and the GOG encourages donors to meet together to discuss actions related to the national reconstruction plan as projected in the Stockholm Consultative Group Meeting in 1999. There is interest among expanded team partners for exchanging information, which was one of the common strong points of USAID's USG Agency and Partners meeting held in Guatemala City in January and September 2000. There is similar interest among partners to share information and to work with other donors. The Director participates as the Ambassador's representative to the Stockholm Monitoring Group (along with Sweden, Germany, Canada, and Spain).

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Guatemalan grantees include the Ministry of Agriculture, ANACAFE, Del Valle University, Defensores de la Naturaleza, and Fundacion Solar. USG agencies and U.S. PVOs involved in the direct implementation include: USACE, USGS, NOAA, USDA, FEMA, CDC, CARE, SHARE, CRS, and the Cooperative Housing Foundation.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Rural economy recovers from Mitch and is less vulnerable to disasters

Objective ID: 520-007

Approved: July 22, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 7.1 Disaster preparedness enhanced

Indicator: CONRED network strengthened - community-level emergency action plans

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The number of organizational emergency action plans completed

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	0
2000	75	74
2001 (T)	125	NA

Source:

PVO Reports

Indicator/Description:

This indicator reports the number of municipal/community-level emergency action plans developed as a result of the interventions of CARE and CRS working in collaboration with CONRED. A total of 5 municipal/125 local community actions plans are expected to be achieved.

Comments:

These targets were revised upward upon receipt of partner workplans. CARE will organize 25 local committees with action plans and CRS 100. CARE hopes to organize at least 5 municipal level committees. CARE is not targeting departmental committees, nor is CRS. The number of plans achieved at the departmental level will depend upon USAID/OFDA/FEMA collaboration with CONRED.

A strengthened CONRED network has functioning emergency management committees at community, municipal, and departmental levels, as well as the national level, all with effective and workable emergency management plans. The multiple indicator intends to capture work at each level up to the departmental level

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Rural economy recovers from Mitch and is less vulnerable to disasters

Objective ID: 520-007

Approved: July 22, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 7.2 Agricultural productivity recovered on more sustainable basis

Indicator: River, land and small scale irrigation system rehabilitation

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of small farmers rehabilitate their land.

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	0
2000	3,000	22,221
2001 (T)	22,327	NA

Source:

PVO/NGO/PASA reports

Indicator/Description:

This indicator reports the number of farmers who rehabilitate their land through USACE, ANACAFE and CRS activities.

Comments:

As of 12/31/00, USACE/MAGA project at Sta. Lucia rehabilitated 25,000 hectares of land tilled by 10,000 small farmers: CRS has provided credit to 2,894 small farmers; and ANACAFE's activities included 9,327 small farmers.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Rural economy recovers from Mitch and is less vulnerable to disasters

Objective ID: 520-007

Approved: July 22, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 7.2 Agricultural productivity recovered on more sustainable basis

Indicator: Polochic watershed management

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of hectares of land reforested

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	0
2000	450	428
2001 (T)	952	NA

Source:

PVO/NGO reports

Indicator/Description:

This indicator reports the number of hectares of land reforested by CARE, SHARE and Defensores de la Naturaleza (DFN) in the Polochic Valley.

Comments:

Targets are: CARE 669 has.; DFN 40 has.; and SHARE 143 has. totalling 952 has. reforested.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Rural economy recovers from Mitch and is less vulnerable to disasters

Objective ID: 520-007

Approved: July 22, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala

Result Name: IR 7.3 Community disease prevention and control systems strengthened

Indicator: Local prevention and control programs strengthened

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of households in target communities that use impregnated bednets

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	0
2000	50%	50%
2001 (T)	75%	NA

Source:

CDC reports

Indicator/Description:

Of houses visited and recruited by the project into the bednet activity, the percentage of them that consistently use the bednets as instructed by CDC.

Comments:

Monitoring is key to this indicator.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Rural economy recovers from Mitch and is less vulnerable to disasters
 Objective ID: 520-007
 Approved: July 22, 1999 Country/Organization: USAID Guatemala
 Result Name: IR 7.1 Disaster preparedness enhanced
 Indicator: CONRED network strengthened - municipal emergency action plans
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The number of organizational emergency action plans completed

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	0
2000	3	5
2001 (T)	5	NA

Source:
PVO Reports

Indicator/Description:

This indicator reports the number of municipal/community-level emergency action plans developed as a result of the interventions of CARE and CRS working in collaboration with CONRED. A total of 5 municipal/125 local community actions plans are expected to be achieved.

Comments:

These targets were revised upward upon receipt of partner workplans. CARE will organize 25 local committees with action plans and CRS 100. CARE hopes to organize at least 5 municipal level committees. CARE is not targeting departmental committees, nor is CRS. The number of plans achieved at the departmental level will depend upon USAID/OFDA/FEMA collaboration with CONRED.

A strengthened CONRED network has functioning emergency management committees at community, municipal, and departmental levels, as well as the national level, all with effective and workable emergency management plans. The multiple indicator intends to capture work at each level up to the departmental level.

R4 Part III: Resource Request

A. Program Budget Request

<i>Strategic Objectives</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>FY 2001 Planned (\$M)</i>	<i>FY 2002 Control (\$M)</i>	<i>FY 2003 Request Scenario A (\$M)</i>	<i>FY 2003 Request 15% plus up (\$M)</i>
520-001: Democracy	DA	2,850	2,000	2,391	2,750
520-002: Education	DA	2,529	2,750	2,750	3,162
520-003: Better Health	DA	10,963	12,750	12,750	14,113
520-004: Income and Food Security	DA	4,780	3,500	3,500	5,103
	PL 480 T. II	18,770	18,000	18,000	18,000
520-005: Environment	DA	3,930	3,910	3,519	3,519
520-006: Peace	ESF	13,951	10,000	10,000	10,000
Sub Totals	DA	25,052	24,910	24,910	28,647
	ESF	13,951	10,000	10,000	10,000
	PL 480 T. II	18,770	18,000	18,000	18,000
Total Program Budget		57,773	52,910	52,910	56,647

USAID/Guatemala has and will continue to play a critical role in meeting the Peace and development challenges facing Guatemala. The USG is one of the few donors to have fully met the pledge made at the 1997 Consultative Group meeting in Brussels, providing \$281.9 million in the past four years (including PL 480 Titles I and II). Based on both, progress made and still outstanding Peace Accord reform mandates, during last year's R4 process USAID and State leadership had agreed to extend the U.S. commitment and provide an additional \$45 million in ESF resources over the next three FYs (2001-2003). Given the symbiotic relationship between the Peace Special Objective and the ongoing sustainable development program, the Bureau also agreed to an extension of the overall strategy period and the straightlining of both DA and PL 480 Title II resources through FY 2003. Subsequently, however, cuts in resource levels for the program will make meeting this new pledge impossible. The FY 2001 allocation represents a 30% reduction to the planned ESF program levels and an 11% reduction to DA; the FYs 2002-2003 allocations represent 6% reduction in DA and 33% reduction in ESF.

As a result of these reductions, USAID has already: reduced FY 2001 funding to the Land Fund and Land Conflict Resolution Commission by 50%, reduced the ongoing Save the Children Federation literacy program by \$2 million (resulting in termination a year ahead of schedule), and limited the coverage of the new human rights initiative to only two departments. Nearly half of our FY 2001 ESF allocation will be used to provide the final tranche of funding for activities which began in the FYs 97 and 98. The Peace Special Objective in FYs 2001-2003 will have a much tighter focus, in line with the reduced program funding levels planned. Further cuts would put in jeopardy these few, high priority projects designed to support implementation of the HCC report findings, strengthen judicial modernization/reform, increase indigenous participation, expand access to land, and institutionalize key elements of the peace process. The USG performance here-to-fore against our pledge has given us a leadership position among the donor

community in Guatemala and heightens the influence and impact of the U.S. positions and requests on Guatemalan authorities. We have aggressively managed our ESF resources, cutting off non-performing projects (such as the support to the Congress) and have an outstanding record of accomplishment. Further cuts to the program at this point in time will jeopardize our diplomatic and development objectives.

Given the \$2.8 million cut in FY 2001 POP-DA funds, USAID/G cannot meet the demand for contraceptives generated through the program at a time when there is decisive government support for family planning activities and the GOG has taken serious steps to institutionalize the programs and ensure access at all levels. For a second year, USAID/Guatemala has suffered cuts in POP-DA funds; the FY2001 cut comes at a time when the program has just been fully adopted by government health authorities. USAID should examine all means to ensure adequate POP-DA funds to respond to the unprecedented favorable environment for reproductive health in Guatemala.

The Mission's financial analysis of our portfolio as of September 30, 2000, identified a few slow-moving activities, contributing to several SO's evidencing unusually slow burn rates. A concerted effort over the past six months to bring these pipelines down has been very successful, with our March 31, 2001 pipeline report indicating a significantly increased pace of expenditures. The Democracy burn rate is down from 15 months to 11 and the Peace Special Objective down from 22 months to 16. Our Bilingual Education program, which was the Mission's slowest moving program, has stepped up its rate of expenditures to a level which, if maintained, would exhaust the existing pipeline in less than 12 months. With the exception of our Peace and Environmental SO's (where new activities have been designed and contracts will soon be awarded), the Mission's activities have reached their full stage of implementation; thus, we expect the current pace of expenditures to remain consistent with the most recent six months. Our Mitch Special Objective is in line with targets established for this program.

B. Summary Field Support

In FY 2001 a total of \$4,990,000 will be transferred to Global in order to fund field support activities under the Health and Environment SOs. Future planned transfers to Global will be: \$3,816,000 in FY 2002, and \$3,729,000 in FY 2003.

C. Operating Expense Budget Request and Work Force

The FY 2001 and out year staffing and OE budget tables reflect the minimal levels required by USAID/G-CAP to implement its Guatemala and regional programs according to our management commitment to the Agency. These budget requests and staffing levels incorporate all issued forward funding and funding source guidance. Staffing levels have been closely reviewed and reconciled to assure each of the SO and SPO planned results are met in the most effective and efficient manner. USAID/G-CAP has been successful in implementing productivity improvements, such as outsourcing several services and the use of electronic commerce, to our development activities here over the past few years. More can and will be done in the future; however, this effort does require additional investment in training and

technology. A more limited resource level in the future would have serious ramifications both in terms of our ability to continue to improve our implementation productivity gains and in meeting our commitments and development goals in the continuing Peace process.

The declining staff levels reflect the end of the Hurricane Mitch supplemental technical staff and temporary administrative positions required to support projects in affected areas in Guatemala and regionally. Technical offices have changed the way they do business and are able to utilize the additional future program funds without additional staff. Support offices have been able to handle increased workloads through productivity improvements by personnel and utilizing new systems with fewer overall staff levels. The Mission also plans to reduce overall costs by replacing U.S. positions with FSNs whenever possible.

The OE table includes required funding for planned Agency-wide technology improvement initiatives, Mission-wide salary increases to maintain local competitiveness, and to continue our recent effort to reverse our long-neglected property replacement program. In FY 2001 we signed a favorable long-term lease for office space. We have had very substantial increases in utility costs for the office and USDH residences, which reflect dramatic, increased high local market costs for energy.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	GUATEMALA					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
520-001: Democracy	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-002: Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-003: Health	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-004: Income	0	0	0	0	0	0
5200-005: Environment	3,930	0	3,930	0	0	0
520-006: Peace	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-007: Mitch	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,930	0	3,930	0	0	0

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:		GUATEMALA				
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
520-001: Democracy	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-002: Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-003: Health	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-004: Income	0	0	0	0	0	0
5200-005: Environment	3,710	0	3,519	0	0	191
520-006: Peace	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-007: Mitch	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,710	0	3,519	0	0	191

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	GUATEMALA					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
520-001: Democracy	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-002: Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-003: Health	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-004: Income	0	0	0	0	0	0
5200-005: Environment	3,519	0	3,519	0	0	0
520-006: Peace	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-007: Mitch	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,519	0	3,519	0	0	0

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
520-001: Democracy	0					
520-002: Education	0					
520-003: Health	0					
520-004: Income	0					
5200-005: Environment	3,519		3,519			
520-006: Peace	0					
520-007: Mitch	0					
	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,519	0	3,519	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request
in US \$000**

COUNTRY:	Guatemala								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women and Children									
CSD	4,727	4,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4,727	4,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-005: Increased Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-007: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total CSD	4,727	4,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,727	4,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request
in US \$000**

COUNTRY:	Guatemala								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women and Children									
CSD	5,250	5,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5,250	5,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-005: Increased Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-007: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total CSD	5,250	5,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,250	5,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request
in US \$000

COUNTRY:	GUATEMALA								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women and Children									
CSD	5,250	5,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5,250	5,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-005: Increased Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-007: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total CSD	5,250	5,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,250	5,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Alternate Request
in US \$000**

COUNTRY:	Guatemala								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women and Children									
CSD	6,038	6,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6,038	6,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-005: Increased Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520-007: Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total CSD	6,038	6,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,038	6,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	3,432	2,850						0					2,850	3,536	2,746
Field Spt		0													0
	3,432	2,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,850	3,536	2,746
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	7,171	2,529			2,529									4,591	5,109
Field Spt		0													0
	7,171	2,529	0	0	2,529	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,591	5,109
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral	15,231	6,223					2,770	3,428		25				12,509	8,945
Field Spt	4,335	4,740					2,967	1,299		474				4,335	4,740
	19,566	10,963	0	0	0	0	5,737	4,727	0	499		0	0	16,844	13,685
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral	8,388	4,780	2,680	2,100										4,554	8,614
Field Spt	125	0												125	0
	8,513	4,780	2,680	2,100	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,679	8,614
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral	5,217	3,680										3,680		3,300	5,597
Field Spt	151	250										250		151	250
	5,368	3,930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,930	0	3,451	5,847
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	39,439	20,062	2,680	2,100	2,529	0	2,770	3,428	0	25		3,680	2,850	28,490	31,011
Total Field Support	4,611	4,990	0	0	0	0	2,967	1,299	0	474		250	0	4,611	4,990
TOTAL PROGRAM	44,050	25,052	2,680	2,100	2,529	0	5,737	4,727	0	499		3,930	2,850	33,101	36,001

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	4,780
Democracy	2,850
HCD	2,529
PHN	10,963
Environment	3,930
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	17,297
CSD Program Total	7,755
TOTAL	25,052

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	2,746	2,000						0					2,000	2,500	2,246
Field Spt		0													0
	2,746	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,000	2,500	2,246
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	5,109	2,750			2,750									3,700	4,159
Field Spt		0													0
	5,109	2,750	0	0	2,750	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,700	4,159
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral	8,945	9,274					4,993	4,281						9,181	9,038
Field Spt	4,740	3,476					2,007	969		500				5,150	3,066
	13,685	12,750	0	0	0	0	7,000	5,250	0	500		0	0	14,331	12,104
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral	8,614	3,400	2,222	1,178										4,800	7,214
Field Spt	0	100	100												100
	8,614	3,500	2,322	1,178	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,800	7,314
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral	5,597	3,670										3,470	200	4,500	4,767
Field Spt	250	240										240		250	240
	5,847	3,910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,710	200	4,750	5,007
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	31,011	21,094	2,222	1,178	2,750	0	4,993	4,281	0	0		3,470	2,200	24,681	27,424
Total Field Support	4,990	3,816	100	0	0	0	2,007	969	0	500		240	0	5,400	3,406
TOTAL PROGRAM	36,001	24,910	2,322	1,178	2,750	0	7,000	5,250	0	500		3,710	2,200	30,081	30,830

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	3,500
Democracy	2,200
HCD	2,750
PHN	12,750
Environment	3,710
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	16,410
CSD Program Total	8,500
TOTAL	24,910

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	2,246	2,391						0					2,391	2,800	1,837
Field Spt		0													0
	2,246	2,391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,391	2,800	1,837
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	4,159	2,750			2,750									3,400	3,509
Field Spt		0													0
	4,159	2,750	0	0	2,750	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,400	3,509
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral	9,038	9,346					4,771	4,575						9,000	9,384
Field Spt	3,066	3,404					2,229	675		500				4,347	2,123
	12,104	12,750	0	0	0	0	7,000	5,250	0	500		0	0	13,347	11,507
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral	7,214	3,400	2,222	1,178										4,500	6,114
Field Spt	100	100	100											100	100
	7,314	3,500	2,322	1,178	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,600	6,214
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral	4,767	3,294										3,294		4,000	4,061
Field Spt	240	225										225		240	225
	5,007	3,519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,519	0	4,240	4,286
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	27,424	21,181	2,222	1,178	2,750	0	4,771	4,575	0	0		3,294	2,391	23,700	24,905
Total Field Support	3,406	3,729	100	0	0	0	2,229	675	0	500		225	0	4,687	2,448
TOTAL PROGRAM	30,830	24,910	2,322	1,178	2,750	0	7,000	5,250	0	500		3,519	2,391	28,387	27,353

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	3,500
Democracy	2,391
HCD	2,750
PHN	12,750
Environment	3,519
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	16,410
CSD Program Total	8,500
TOTAL	24,910

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	2,246	2,750						0					2,750	3,000	1,996
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	2,246	2,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,750	3,000	1,996
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	4,159	3,162				3,162								3,400	3,921
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	4,159	3,162	0	0	0	3,162	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,400	3,921
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral	9,038	10,709					5,271	5,363		75				9,000	10,747
Field Spt	3,066	3,404					2,229	675		500				4,347	2,123
	12,104	14,113	0	0	0	0	7,500	6,038	0	575		0	0	13,347	12,870
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral	7,214	5,003	3,120	1,883										4,500	7,717
Field Spt	100	100	100											100	100
	7,314	5,103	3,220	1,883	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,600	7,817
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral	4,767	3,294										3,294		4,000	4,061
Field Spt	240	225										225		240	225
	5,007	3,519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,519	0	4,240	4,286
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	27,424	24,918	3,120	1,883	0	3,162	5,271	5,363	0	75		3,294	2,750	23,900	28,442
Total Field Support	3,406	3,729	100	0	0	0	2,229	675	0	500		225	0	4,687	2,448
TOTAL PROGRAM	30,830	28,647	3,220	1,883	0	3,162	7,500	6,038	0	575		3,519	2,750	28,587	30,890

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	5,103
Democracy	2,750
HCD	3,162
PHN	14,113
Environment	3,519
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	22,034
CSD Program Total	6,613
TOTAL	28,647

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	0	0						0							0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral	33,922	13,951	1,500	3,551		1,400							7,500	22,265	25,608
Field Spt	250	0												250	0
	34,172	13,951	1,500	3,551	0	1,400	0	0	0	0		0	7,500	22,515	25,608
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	33,922	13,951	1,500	3,551	0	1,400	0	0	0	0		0	7,500	22,265	25,608
Total Field Support	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	250	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	34,172	13,951	1,500	3,551	0	1,400	0	0	0	0		0	7,500	22,515	25,608

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,051
Democracy	7,500
HCD	1,400
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	13,951
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	13,951

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	0	0						0							0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral	25,608	10,000	1,500	1,050		850							6,600	22,000	13,608
Field Spt	0	0													0
	25,608	10,000	1,500	1,050	0	850	0	0	0	0		0	6,600	22,000	13,608
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	25,608	10,000	1,500	1,050	0	850	0	0	0	0		0	6,600	22,000	13,608
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	25,608	10,000	1,500	1,050	0	850	0	0	0	0		0	6,600	22,000	13,608

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	2,550
Democracy	6,600
HCD	850
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	10,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	10,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	0	0						0							0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral	13,608	10,000	1,500	1,050		850							6,600	18,000	5,608
Field Spt	0	0													0
	13,608	10,000	1,500	1,050	0	850	0	0	0	0		0	6,600	18,000	5,608
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	13,608	10,000	1,500	1,050	0	850	0	0	0	0		0	6,600	18,000	5,608
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	13,608	10,000	1,500	1,050	0	850	0	0	0	0		0	6,600	18,000	5,608

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	2,550
Democracy	6,600
HCD	850
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	10,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	10,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral	13,608	10,000	1,500	1,050		850							6,600	18,000	5,608
Field Spt		0													0
	13,608	10,000	1,500	1,050	0	850	0	0	0	0		0	6,600	18,000	5,608
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	13,608	10,000	1,500	1,050	0	850	0	0	0	0		0	6,600	18,000	5,608
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	13,608	10,000	1,500	1,050	0	850	0	0	0	0		0	6,600	18,000	5,608

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	2,550
Democracy	6,600
HCD	850
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	10,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	10,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: PL 480 Title II
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral		18,770	18,770											18,770	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	18,770	18,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,770	0
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	18,770	18,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,770	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	18,770	18,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,770	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	18,770
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	18,770
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	18,770

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: PL 480 Title II
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral		18,000	18,000											18,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,000	0
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,000	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	18,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	18,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	18,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: PL 480 Title II
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral		18,000	18,000											18,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,000	0
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,000	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	18,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	18,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	18,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country: Guatemala
 Approp: PL 480 Title II
 Scenario:

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
520-001: More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-002: Better Educated Rural Society															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-003: Better Health for Rural Women & Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-004: Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security															
Bilateral		18,000	18,000											18,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,000	0
520-005: Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
520-006: Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	18,000	0

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	18,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	18,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	18,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Org: USAID/GUATEMALA-CAP																				
FY 2001 Estimate	BILATERAL							REGIONAL												
	Democracy	Education	Health	Income	Env.	Peace	Mitch	Trade	PROARCA	AIDS	Mitch	Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-		All	Total	Total
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 6	SO 7	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																				
U.S. Direct Hire	2		1	1	1			1	1			7	5	1	1	1	1		9	16
Other U.S. Citizens												0		1					1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire												0	1	2	2				5	5
Other FSN/TCN	4		1	1			2	1				9	10	10	43	4			67	76
Subtotal	6	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	16	16	14	46	5	1	0	82	98
Program Funded 1/																				
U.S. Citizens	1	1				3	2	1	1		0	9							0	9
FSNs/TCNs	5	3	9	7	4	1	2	7	5	2		45							0	45
Subtotal	6	4	9	7	4	4	4	8	6	2	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Total Direct Workforce	12	4	11	9	5	4	6	10	7	2	0	70	16	14	46	5	1	0	82	152
TAACS			1							1		2							0	2
Fellows												0							0	0
IDIs												0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	12	4	12	9	5	4	6	10	7	3	0	72	16	14	46	5	1	0	82	154

Org: USAID/GUATEMALA-CAP							REGIONAL											
End of year On-Board	BILATERAL																	
FY 2002 Target	Democracy	Education	Health	Income	Environment	Peace	Trade	PROARCA	AIDS	Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-		All	Total	Total
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO6	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	2		1	1	1		1	1		7	5	1	1	1	1		9	16
Other U.S. Citizens										0		1					1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire										0	1	2	2				5	5
Other FSN/TCN	4		1	1			1			7	10	10	42	4			66	73
Subtotal	6	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	14	16	14	45	5	1	0	81	95
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens		1				2	1	1		5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	5	4	9	7	4	1	7	5	3	45							0	45
Subtotal	5	5	9	7	4	3	8	6	3	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Total Direct Workforce	11	5	11	9	5	3	10	7	3	64	16	14	45	5	1	0	81	145
TAACS			1							1							0	1
Fellows										0							0	0
IDIs										0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	5	12	9	5	3	10	7	3	65	16	14	45	5	1	0	81	146

Org:USAID/GUATEMALA-CAP																		
End of year On-Board	BILATERAL						REGIONAL											
FY 2003 Target	Democracy	Education	Health	Income	Environment	Peace	Trade	PROARCA	AIDS	Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-		All	Total	Total
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO6	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																		
U.S. Direct Hire	2		1	1	1		1	1		7	5	1	1	1	1		9	16
Other U.S. Citizens										0		1					1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire										0	1	2	2				5	5
Other FSN/TCN	4		1	1			1			7	10	10	41	4			65	72
Subtotal	6	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	14	16	14	44	5	1	0	80	94
Program Funded 1/																		
U.S. Citizens		1				2	1	1		5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	5	4	9	7	4	1	7	5	3	45							0	45
Subtotal	5	5	9	7	4	3	8	6	3	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Total Direct Workforce	11	5	11	9	5	3	10	7	3	64	16	14	44	5	1	0	80	144
TAACS			1							1							0	1
Fellows										0							0	0
IDIs										0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	5	12	9	5	3	10	7	3	65	16	14	44	5	1	0	80	145

Org:USAID/GUATEMALA-CAP							REGIONAL											
End of year On-Board	BILATERAL																	
FY 2003 Request	Democracy	Education	Health	Income	Environment	Peace	Trade	PROARCA	AIDS	Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-		All	Total	Total
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO6	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	2		1	1	1		1	1		7	5	1	1	1	1		9	16
Other U.S. Citizens										0		1					1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire										0	1	2	2				5	5
Other FSN/TCN	4		1	1			1			7	10	10	41	4			65	72
Subtotal	6	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	14	16	14	44	5	1	0	80	94
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens		1				2	1	1		5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	5	4	9	7	4	1	7	5	3	45							0	45
Subtotal	5	5	9	7	4	3	8	6	3	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Total Direct Workforce	11	5	11	9	5	3	10	7	3	64	16	14	44	5	1	0	80	144
TAACS			1							1							0	1
Fellows										0							0	0
IDIs										0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	5	12	9	5	3	10	7	3	65	16	14	44	5	1	0	80	145

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission: USAID/G-CAP

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	3	3	3	3
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	1	1	1	1
Economics - 11	1	1	1	1
Democracy - 12	2	2	2	2
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75	2	2	2	2
Health/Pop. - 50	1	1	1	1
Education - 60				
Total	16	16	16	16

GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.

RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.

remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 25-520													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	132.0	0.0	132.0	145.2	0.0	145.2			0.0	157.2	0.0	157.2
	Subtotal OC 11.1	132.0	0.0	132.0	145.2	0.0	145.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.2	0.0	157.2
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	FNDH	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.5	0.0	3.5			0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8
	Subtotal OC 11.5	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	50.2	0.0	50.2	56.4	0.0	56.4			0.0	56.4	0.0	56.4
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	1,150.1	0.0	1,150.1	1,244.8	0.0	1,244.8			0.0	1,348.6	0.0	1,348.6
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	1,200.3	0.0	1,200.3	1,301.2	0.0	1,301.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,405.0	0.0	1,405.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	169.7	0.0	169.7	228.0	0.0	228.0			0.0	258.6	0.0	258.6
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	1.4	0.0	1.4	3.5	0.0	3.5			0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8
12.1	Quarters Allowances	406.5	0.0	406.5	393.3	0.0	393.3			0.0	436.7	0.0	436.7
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	32.6	0.0	32.6	110.3	0.0	110.3			0.0	81.8	0.0	81.8
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	2.6			0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	51.6	0.0	51.6	56.8	0.0	56.8			0.0	61.5	0.0	61.5
12.1	US PSC Benefits	12.6	0.0	12.6	14.1	0.0	14.1			0.0	14.1	0.0	14.1
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	51.9	0.0	51.9	56.2	0.0	56.2			0.0	60.9	0.0	60.9
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	549.7	0.0	549.7	595.4	0.0	595.4			0.0	644.6	0.0	644.6
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	1,278.3	0.0	1,278.3	1,460.2	0.0	1,460.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,563.8	0.0	1,563.8
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 25-520													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	35.0	0.0	35.0	35.9	0.0	35.9			0.0	35.9	0.0	35.9
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	5.4	0.0	5.4	8.5	0.0	8.5			0.0	6.8	0.0	6.8
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	12.9	0.0	12.9	28.0	0.0	28.0			0.0	13.3	0.0	13.3
21.0	R & R Travel	27.3	0.0	27.3	10.1	0.0	10.1			0.0	23.5	0.0	23.5
21.0	Education Travel	8.4	0.0	8.4	11.9	0.0	11.9			0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3
21.0	Evacuation Travel	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0			0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	8.8	0.0	8.8	4.8	0.0	4.8			0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	50.5	42.7	93.2	56.9	42.7	99.6			0.0	99.6	0.0	99.6
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	21.3	0.0	21.3	21.9	0.0	21.9			0.0	21.9	0.0	21.9
21.0	Assessment Travel	10.7	0.0	10.7	7.1	0.0	7.1			0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	186.3	42.7	229.0	191.1	42.7	233.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	225.2	0.0	225.2
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	37.5	0.0	37.5	95.0	0.0	95.0			0.0	76.0	0.0	76.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	25.2	0.0	25.2	109.4	0.0	109.4			0.0	80.1	0.0	80.1
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	9.9	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0	9.9			0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	24.7	0.0	24.7	8.4	0.0	8.4			0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
	Subtotal OC 22.0	97.3	0.0	97.3	222.7	0.0	222.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	158.7	0.0	158.7
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	250.5	0.0	250.5	279.6	0.0	279.6			0.0	277.9	0.0	277.9
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	68.1	0.0	68.1	72.2	0.0	72.2			0.0	76.5	0.0	76.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	25.0	0.0	25.0	27.5	0.0	27.5			0.0	30.2	0.0	30.2

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP												
Org. No: 25-520												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	343.6	0.0	343.6	379.3	0.0	379.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	384.6	0.0	384.6
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	0.0	221.9	221.9	209.6	34.5	244.1			0.0	269.5	0.0	269.5
23.3 Residential Utilities	4.3	0.2	4.5	4.3	0.2	4.5			0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5
23.3 Telephone Costs	15.2	81.7	96.9	14.1	88.3	102.4			0.0	109.4	0.0	109.4
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	1.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	3.0			0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.3			0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
23.3 Courier Services	9.0	0.0	9.0	9.4	0.0	9.4			0.0	9.0	0.0	9.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	31.5	304.1	335.6	240.4	123.3	363.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	395.7	0.0	395.7
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	7.5	0.4	7.9	7.9	0.4	8.3			0.0	10.4	0.0	10.4
Subtotal OC 24.0	7.5	0.4	7.9	7.9	0.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	10.4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3			0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	65.6	0.0	65.6	0.6	0.0	0.6			0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	66.9	0.0	66.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	42.0	0.0	42.0	49.0	0.0	49.0			0.0	49.0	0.0	49.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	21.9	0.0	21.9	23.0	0.0	23.0			0.0	23.0	0.0	23.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9			0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.5	0.0	2.5			0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7
25.2 Vehicle Rental	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.0			0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0			0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	3.6	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	3.6			0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	90.7	22.1	112.8	87.5	24.4	111.9			0.0	114.3	0.0	114.3
25.2 Staff training contracts	11.5	22.3	33.8	33.8	0.0	33.8			0.0	33.8	0.0	33.8
25.2 IT related contracts	14.1	0.0	14.1	14.8	0.0	14.8			0.0	15.5	0.0	15.5
Subtotal OC 25.2	200.1	44.4	244.5	228.1	24.4	252.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	255.8	0.0	255.8

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 25-520		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	0.0	0.0	0.0	126.0	0.0	126.0			0.0	129.8	0.0	129.8
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	122.4	0.0	122.4	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	122.4	0.0	122.4	126.0	0.0	126.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.8	0.0	129.8
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	56.9	0.0	56.9	56.4	0.0	56.4			0.0	51.1	0.0	51.1
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5			0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
	Subtotal OC 25.4	57.4	0.0	57.4	56.9	0.0	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6	0.0	51.6
25.6	Medical Care	1.8	0.0	1.8	5.3	0.0	5.3				3.1	0.0	3.1
	Subtotal OC 25.6	1.8	0.0	1.8	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	8.4	0.0	8.4	8.4	0.0	8.4			0.0	8.4	0.0	8.4
25.7	Storage Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	41.1	0.0	41.1	40.2	0.0	40.2			0.0	40.6	0.0	40.6
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	8.3	8.4	16.7	8.3	9.2	17.5			0.0	18.5	0.0	18.5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	11.6	0.0	11.6	20.2	0.0	20.2			0.0	20.2	0.0	20.2
	Subtotal OC 25.7	69.4	8.4	77.8	77.1	9.2	86.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.7	0.0	87.7
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	149.0	0.0	149.0	151.5	0.0	151.5			0.0	155.1	0.0	155.1
	Subtotal OC 26.0	149.0	0.0	149.0	151.5	0.0	151.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	155.1	0.0	155.1
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	78.0	0.0	78.0	9.2	0.0	9.2			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	21.9	0.0	21.9	7.4	0.0	7.4			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	88.0	0.0	88.0	40.0	0.0	40.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.9	0.0	10.9			0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	5.1		5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	203.0	0.0	203.0	67.5	0.0	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP													
Org. No: 25-520		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		4,150.0	400.0	4,550.0	4,665.8	200.0	4,865.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,996.3	0.0	4,996.3

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>2,215.8</u>		<u>2,596.5</u>		<u>2,938.9</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>7.8</u> _____		<u>7.8</u> _____		<u>7.8</u> _____

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 54.2 58.8 0.0

Organization: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP
25-520

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	54.2	81.9	136.1	58.8	90.9	149.7	63.7	99.8	163.5
Withdrawals	79.5	7.4	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	416.7	96.8		0.0
Obligations	400.0	200.0		0.0
Deposits	80.1	103.2		0.0
Balance End of Year	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate 7.8 7.8 _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 25-520		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars		
OC		TF			TF			TF			TF		
		Total			Total			Total			Total		
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	66.7	0.0	66.7	73.3	0.0	73.3			0.0	79.4	0.0	79.4
	Subtotal OC 11.1	66.7	0.0	66.7	73.3	0.0	73.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.4	0.0	79.4
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	FNDH	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	1.5			0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6
	Subtotal OC 11.5	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	50.2	0.0	50.2	56.4	0.0	56.4			0.0	56.4	0.0	56.4
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	212.5	0.0	212.5	225.3	0.0	225.3			0.0	243.9	0.0	243.9
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	262.7	0.0	262.7	281.7	0.0	281.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.3	0.0	300.3
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	20.1			0.0	16.2	0.0	16.2
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	16.4	0.0	16.4	16.5	0.0	16.5			0.0	26.9	0.0	26.9
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	6.8	0.0	6.8	19.1	0.0	19.1			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.5	0.0	2.5			0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	123.4	0.0	123.4	135.7	0.0	135.7			0.0	146.9	0.0	146.9
12.1	US PSC Benefits	12.6	0.0	12.6	14.1	0.0	14.1			0.0	14.1	0.0	14.1
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	10.3	0.0	10.3	11.4	0.0	11.4			0.0	12.4	0.0	12.4
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	89.8	0.0	89.8	94.2	0.0	94.2			0.0	101.9	0.0	101.9
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	261.6	0.0	261.6	314.3	0.0	314.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	321.2	0.0	321.2
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 25-520		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	R & R Travel	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5
21.0	Education Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	5.8	0.0	5.8	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	6.4	0.0	6.4	8.1	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	8.5
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Subtotal OC 22.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	40.4	0.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	25.1	0.0	25.1	28.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	27.8	0.0	27.8
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	13.2	0.0	13.2	14.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	14.8	0.0	14.8
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 25-520		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
Subtotal OC 23.2		38.3	0.0	38.3	42.0	0.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	0.0	42.6
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	0.0	22.2	22.2	21.0	3.4	24.4			0.0	26.9	0.0	26.9
23.3	Residential Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	3.0	15.8	18.8	2.8	17.1	19.9			0.0	21.2	0.0	21.2
23.3	IT Software Leases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1			0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
23.3	Courier Services	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	1.8			0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7
Subtotal OC 23.3		5.3	38.1	43.4	25.6	20.6	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	0.0	49.9
											0.0	0.0	
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	1.5	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.1	1.6			0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
Subtotal OC 24.0		1.5	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	12.7	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1		12.7	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.9	0.0	4.9			0.0	4.9	0.0	4.9
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.4			0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5			0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	17.6	4.3	21.9	17.0	4.7	21.7			0.0	22.3	0.0	22.3
25.2	Staff training contracts	2.2	4.3	6.5	6.5	0.0	6.5			0.0	6.5	0.0	6.5
25.2	IT related contracts	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.9	0.0	2.9			0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
Subtotal OC 25.2		29.8	8.6	38.4	33.2	4.7	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.6	0.0	38.6

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP														
Org. No: 25-520			FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS		23.7	0.0	23.7	24.4	0.0	24.4			0.0	25.2	0.0	25.2
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3		23.7	0.0	23.7	24.4	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	25.2
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		5.7	0.0	5.7	5.6	0.0	5.6			0.0	5.1	0.0	5.1
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4		5.7	0.0	5.7	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.1
25.6	Medical Care		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3			0.0	0.2	0.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.6		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs		1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6			0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6
25.7	Storage Services		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		8.0	0.0	8.0	7.8	0.0	7.8			0.0	7.9	0.0	7.9
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		1.6	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.8	3.4			0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		0.7	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.3			0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
	Subtotal OC 25.7		11.9	1.6	13.5	12.3	1.8	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	14.4
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials		28.9	0.0	28.9	29.4	0.0	29.4			0.0	29.9	0.0	29.9
	Subtotal OC 26.0		28.9	0.0	28.9	29.4	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	29.9
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		4.9	0.0	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.6			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		4.2	0.0	4.2	1.4	0.0	1.4			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles		17.1	0.0	17.1	7.8	0.0	7.8			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases		1.9	0.0	1.9	2.1	0.0	2.1			0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9
31.0	IT Software purchases		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		29.1	0.0	29.1	11.9	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP													
Org. No: 25-520		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		789.1	48.4	837.5	905.5	27.2	932.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	920.9	0.0	920.9

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>604.8</u>		<u>606.8</u>		<u>678.9</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>7.8</u>	_____	<u>7.8</u>	_____	<u>7.8</u>

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

12.6

13.9

0.0

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO3: Health	Family Planning Logistics Management II CDC (936-3038.01)	Medium-High	6 yrs (1998-2003)		42		0
SO3: Health	Contraceptive Procurement (936-3057.00)	High	5 yrs (1999-2003)		1,097		1,484
SO3: Health	POLICY II (936-3078.02)	High	4 yrs (2000-2003)		400		500
SO3: Health	Frontiers (936-3086.00)	Medium	6 yrs (1998-2003)		200		0
SO3: Health	DELIVER (936-3089.01)	Medium	4 yrs (2000-2003)		120		120
SO3: Health	Maternal Neonatal Health (936-3092.01)	Medium-High	6 yrs (1998-2003)		717		500
SO3: Health	Management & Leadership Develop. (New FPMD) (936-3099.00)	Medium	1 year (2002)		100		0
SO3: Health	CDC IAA (936-3100.01)	High	3 Yrs (2001 - 2003)		500		500
SO3: Health	Health Policy System Strengthening Project (HPSS) (936-3104.01)		4 yrs (2000-2003)		50		50
SO3: Health	Technical Advisors in AIDS & CS (CEDPA/TAACS) (936-5970.03)	High	6 yrs (1998-2003)		250		250
SO4: Income	Peace Corps SPA (936-1421.00)	High	7 Yrs (1997 - 2003)		100		100
SO5: Environment	WIDTECH (930-0100)	Medium-High	3 Yrs (2001 - 2003)		40		25
SO5: Environment	Education and Communication Project (GreenCom) (ENV-IR1.3.00)	High	4 Yrs (2000 - 2003)		100		100
SO5: Environment	Partnership for Biodiversity Interagency Agreement (ENV-IR1.1.00)	High	4 Yrs (2000 - 2003)		100		100
GRAND TOTAL.....				0	3,816	0	3,729

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 25-520		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 25-520		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	R & R Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Education Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP													
Org. No: 25-520													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Residential Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	IT Software Leases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Courier Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Staff training contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	IT related contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/GUATEMALA & CAP		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 25-520		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars		
OC		TF			TF			TF			TF		
		Total			Total			Total			Total		
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Storage Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

[illegible]

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
Total Centrally Funded Costs
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

**Washington Offices/Bureaus
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau: 					
OC	Object Class Code Title	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
11.8	Special personal services payments U.S. PSCs IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits U.S. PSCs - Benefits IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons Training Travel Operational Travel Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel Site Visits - Mission Personnel Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats Assessment Travel Impact Evaluation Travel Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters) Recruitment Travel Other Operational Travel Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges Commercial Time Sharing Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charges Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction Subscriptions & Publications Other Printing and Reproduction Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations Management & Professional Support Services Engineering & Technical Services Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services Non-Federal Audits Grievances/Investigations Manpower Contracts Staff training contracts Other Miscellaneous Services Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts DCAA Audits HHS Audits All Other Federal Audits Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage				
25.8	Substance and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)				
26.0	Supplies and Materials				
31.0	Equipment IT Software Purchases IT Hardware Purchases Other Equipment Purchases Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Budget		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 1 Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE (22 CFR 216)

Plans for New or Amended Initial Environmental Examinations

The Guatemala Mission will need to update the IEE for the Peace Program, as well as the IEEs for Income and Health, as new activities were identified by mission management during the portfolio review. The PL-480 Program has submitted IEEs for their DAP for the following NGOs: CARE, SHARE and CRS. Activities will need to be monitored closely as some NGOs are doing farm to market roads, small scale irrigation and activities that could involve the promotion of pesticides. The SO-5 Team is in the process of developing a new AAD, at which time a new IEE will be submitted to LAC/RSD.

Compliance with Initial Environmental Examinations and Environmental Assessments

SpO Rural Economy Recovers from Mitch and is Less Vulnerable to Disasters		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
Hurricane Mitch Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Study-Rio Motagua Basin.	9/30/2001	LAC-IEE-00-25
Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction SpO: Solar PV for Mitch-Affected Communities in the Verapaces	9/30/2001	LAC-IEE-00-18
520-0432 Community Disease Prevention and Control Systems Strengthened	9/30/2001	LAC-IEE-99-17 **
520-0433 Agricultural Productivity Recovered on More Sustainable Basis	9/30/2001	LAC-IEE-99-17 **
520-0434 Disaster Preparedness Enhanced	9/30/2001	LAC-IEE-99-17 **

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: All partners have environmental guidelines referred to in IEE. Bednet activity participants received training on pesticide management during and after impregnation. Rural Roads activity and Seed Production activity identified and resolved problems with environmental compliance. Rural Roads component hired a roads engineer to supervise road reconstruction with ANACAFE and Seed Production activity had to disallow pesticides used for seed production by ICTA.

SpO Support for the Implementation of the Peace Accords		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0413 Support for the Implementation of the Peace Accords (CIT-CHF)	01/15/2002	LAC-IEE-01-06 (IR1) LAC-IEE-98-21 ** LAC-IEE-95-22 **
520-0426 Support for the Implementation of the Peace Accords (Road Maintenance and Bridge Construction)	09/30/2003	LAC-IEE-98-21 ** LAC-IEE-97-02 **
Special Development Fund	09/30/2003	LAC-IEE-98-21 **
ESF: Support for Implementation of the Peace Accords (Am #1)	09/30/2003	LAC-IEE-97-21 **

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: SOW FOR EAs of CIT/CHF Infrastructure Activities in Ixcán was approved. Subsequently LAC/RSD approved that REA approve EAs for individual bridges locally. Land titling efforts under this activity will require review during FY2001. CIT activity will submit a justification to LAC/RSD for the expansion of activities beyond the geographic coverage approved in the existing IEE.

SO1 More Inclusive and Responsive Democracy		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0430 Increased Citizen Participation in Strengthened Local Government in Guatemala	09/30/2001	LAC-IEE-98-32

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: This activity is in compliance. Contractors have been provided with all guidance included in the IEE for local governance and

are aware of their institutional responsibility. The office is preparing a new IEE which will be submitted to LAC-RSD by April 1.

SO2 Better Educated Rural Society		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
520-0425.3 Improved Quality of and Expanded Access to Intercultural Bilingual Education (IR3)	01/12/2003	LAC-IEE-97-29
520-0431 Better Educated Rural Society	01/12/2003	LAC-IEE-97-29

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: Activities under this SO were categorically excluded from further environmental review.

SO3 Better Health for Rural Women and Children		
Number and Title	PACD on IEE	IEE Number
520-0357 Family Health Services	09/30/1999	LAC-IEE-95-10
APROFAM IEE Amendment for Health Clinic Construction	12/31/01	Mission Approved IEE (US\$475,000)

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: Several new activities under SO3 are currently not covered by IEEs. Office of health will review the status of IEEs for this activity and submit an update to LAC/RSD. Office of health engaged in the construction of one health clinic in Ixcan under an mission approved IEE. Construction will be completed by April 2001.

SO4 Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
Poverty Reduced – Title II CARE,SHARE, CRS	2000?	PL 480 IEEs

520-0425.1 Increased Rural Household Income and Food Security	09/30/2002	LAC-IEE-97-34
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** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: CRS environmental compliance with Small Scale Irrigation EA was reviewed. CRS is taking corrective measures to ensure mitigations identified in EA are being applied by local NGO partners. Several activities in the income SO are operating with outdated IEEs which will be updated during FY 2001.

SO5 Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
Improved Natural Resources Management and Conservation of Biodiversity: People Adopt Sustainable Practices (IR1)	9/30/2001	LAC-IEE-01-04
520-0395 Maya Biosphere Mayarema/CONAP	12/30/2001	LAC-IEE-94-17**

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

During FY 2000 Environmental Assessments for the following forest concessions: Uaxactun, San Andres, Carmelita, La Pasadita, San Miguel, La Colorada, Cruce a la Colorada, Las Ventanas, Chosquitán, Rio Chanchich, and the Usumacinta Cooperatives. Improvement in environmental compliance was observed during the FY2000 review. During FY 2001 MEO will work with concessionaires to ensure forest management plans incorporate EA mitigations and that concessionaires fully adopt the responsibility of ensuring they are implemented. An annual review of activities in Petén found that CARE was conducting Land Titling activities within National Parks. An IEE amendment was submitted to LAC/RSD to cover these activities, which had not been contemplated under original project paper. The SO team worked with CONAP in order to ensure all activities within the MBR adhered to a strict policy of no land titling within National Park boundaries.

** Activities linked to an existing environmental assessment.

Annex 2 Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Current Results Framework.

In Democracy IR4, support to the legislature was terminated and the IR discontinued. No significant changes have been introduced in any SOs or IRs. Minor changes to better reflect results are identified for inclusion in future R4 and other reporting purposes.

520-001 - MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY

- IR1: More Effective and Responsive Criminal Justice System
- IR2: Broader, More Effective Citizen Participation in Political Decision-Making
- IR3: Increased Citizen Participation in Strengthened Local Governments
- IR4: Improved Quality of Public Policy Through a Strengthened National Legislature

520-002 - BETTER EDUCATED RURAL SOCIETY

- IR1: Children of Quiché Have Increased Access to Intercultural Bilingual Primary Education
- IR2: Rural Communities in the Zonapaz Have Greater Access to Education Services
- IR3: Educational Policies and Strategies that Enhance Gender Equity and Cultural Pluralism Implemented

520-003 - BETTER HEALTH FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

- IR1: More Rural Families Use Quality Maternal-Child Health Services (MCH) and Better Household Practices
- IR2: Public Health Programs Are Well Managed
- IR3: Stronger Guatemalan Commitment to Integrated Women's Health

*Note: The word “rural” was deleted from the SO statement to better reflect the national scope of our work in family planning, immunization and HIV/AIDS. A strong focus on increased use of MCH services in the rural altiplano remains in IR1, but we have added “better household practices” to elevate the importance of behavior change. In IR2 “public” has been substituted for “maternal-child” health to accommodate the HIV surveillance activity to be implemented from 2001 onwards.

520-004 - INCREASED RURAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY

- IR1: More Small farmers Engaged in Higher Value Production and Marketing
- IR2: More Microentrepreneurs Expanding their Businesses
- IR3: Market Towns Stimulating Economic Activity
- IR4: Improved Family Nutrition

520-005 - IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

- IR1: Improved Resource Management in Selected Bio-regions
- IR2: Policies Affecting the Environment are Improved and Applied
- IR3: More Effective and Sustainable Institutions

Note: The previous formulation of IR1 was: “People Adopt More Sustainable Environmental Practices”. The revised statement, based on detailed design for the next phase of the SO, is more specific and better reflects the focused results orientation.

520-006 - SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRIORITY PEACE ACCORDS**

- IR1: National Reconciliation Process Advanced
- IR2: Human Capacity for Broader Participation in Society Developed
- IR3: Access to Factors of Production in Ex-Conflictive Areas Broadened
- IR4: State Institutions Modernized

**Note: SO statement has undergone minor revision to reflect sharpening of targets in 2001 – 2003. Minor revisions to IR statements to better focus activities are in the process of finalization, in bilateral consultation with GOG partners. Current status of revisions:

- IR1: National reconciliation process advanced through Historical Clarification Commission follow up
- IR2: Capacity of indigenous communities developed for broader participation in economic, social and political arenas
- IR3: Access to Factors of Production in Ex-Conflictive Areas Broadened
- IR4: Key state institutions and policies reformed to sustain the peace process

520-007 - RURAL ECONOMY RECOVERS FROM MITCH AND IS LESS VULNERABLE TO DISASTERS

- IR1: Disaster Preparedness Enhanced
- IR2: Agricultural Productivity Recovered on More Sustainable Basis
- IR3: Community Disease Prevention and Control Systems Strengthened

Part B. New Indicator Reporting

520-001: - MORE INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRACY

Current indicator 1.3: Percentage of university course curricula which meet acceptable quality standards

Change: Discontinued; implementation of activity was completed in 2000, a year early.

Alternative: Reduction of times in processing of each case where Justice Centers operate.

Targets: 2000 – 14 months (actual), 2001 – 11 months, 2002 – 10.5 months, 2003 – 10 months

Current indicator: Number of preliminary legislative studies prepared by the Congress Legislative Unit.

Change: Discontinued, as support to Congress has been terminated.

New indicator A: Number of justice centers opened/operating.

Rationale: Importance to the Justice Sector (see Results Review), a key reported variable summing up gains in institutional support and operational effectiveness.

Targets: 2000 – 8 (actual), 2001 – 11, 2002 – 13, 2003 - 13

New indicator B: Strengthened local governance index

Rationale: Measures progress within selected municipalities in achieving critical local governance benchmarks. As the index provides a combined measure of citizen participation, effective mechanisms for local governance, and the policy environment for decentralization, it is a good proxy to measure higher-level results, i.e., at the SO-level.

Targets: 2000 – 8 (actual), 2001 – 11, 2002 – 13, 2003 - 13

520-003: BETTER HEALTH FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

New Indicator: Number of GOG plans using information provided by the POLICY project to measure the degree to which government planning is based on reliable demographic and health data.

Change: The IR2 indicator on maternity centers established was discontinued and so advised in last year's R4.

Targets: 2000 – 9, 2001 – 10, 2002 – 10, 2003 - 10

520-005: IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

Current indicator: Total area under formal concessions and contracts for sustainable management.

Change: Redefine, with a more objective definition and measure; establish targets. Measuring area under concessions and contracts with community groups having approved management plans to be replaced by measure of area in MBR under concessions and contracts with community groups certified by the International Forest Stewardship Council.

Targets (hectares): 2000 – 100,026 (actual); 2001 – 260,000; 2002 – 360,000; 2003 – 500,000

Current indicator: Area of natural habitat (primarily forest) saved from conversion to other uses (primarily agriculture) in comparison to historic trends and projections.

Change: Identify a more appropriate indicator as part of the new program under design. This indicator was based on the analysis of satellite imagery of the MBR; the target has been met; new technologies offer more precise measures. As the new program is due to start as of September 2001, no target is being proposed for 2001.

Current indicator: People adopt more sustainable practices.

Current indicator: Contracts and agreements signed which increase local participation in sustainable management.

Change: In last year's R4 both indicators were identified for discontinuation/revision. As part of an intensive review in FY2001 of the Performance Monitoring Plan in conjunction with SO redesign, these will be substituted in FY2002 by qualitative indicators.

Targets: TBD.

520-006 - SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRIORITY PEACE ACCORDS

Current indicator: Potential for conflict/tensions reduced in target areas ("Hot Spots").

Change: Discontinue. The specific activity providing the basis for measurement ended 12/99.

Current indicator: Social sector investment increase.

Change: This R4 reports the indicator for a final time; it will be deleted in future R4s, inasmuch as no agreement has been reached under the Peace Accords for future levels of social investment.

Current indicator: Cumulative number of recommendations from Priority Peace Commissions Implemented.

Change: This indicator will be discontinued in future R4s.

New Indicator: Cumulative number of land titles issued.

Rationale: Access to land is needed to "broaden access to factors of production" (IR3); broader economic and social participation also follow security of title and tenure.

Targets: 2000 – 5,949 (actual); 2001 – 8,000; 2002 – 10,000; 2003 – 15,000

New indicator: Proportion of survey respondents who identify positive changes in Guatemala attributable to the peace process.

Rationale: Responses will measure the percentage of the population that perceives direct benefits of the peace process, an important criteria to ensure the long-term sustainability of the peace process.

Targets: Baseline to be established in DIMS survey, 4/2001, and target set for 2003. (Note: survey is biennial).

Annex 3 Information Annex Topic: Institutional and Organizational Capacity Development

Building capacity for a Clerk of Court—and a transparent justice system:

In 1998, Guatemala city had no Clerk of Court office. This meant that ten separate courts managed 21 separate case ledgers (a total of 210 separate entry books); lawyers, judges and individuals wishing to inquire about case had to wait weeks and be sent from court to court to even find the case. Many cases simply got “lost” or misplaced in the confusion – a setting propitious for bribes, influence peddling and favoritism that contributed to Guatemala’s notorious record on impunity. But, confusion also meant many persons were detained in jail unable to have their cases processed before the courts. In just one year, in six of the trial courts, 1061 cases were “lost”. With USAID support, a new Clerks Office was created. Not an easy process-- employees accustomed to getting “salary supplements” were disgruntled by new-found transparency and defense lawyers accustomed to buying-off clerks were outraged. Death threats and sabotage of computer systems ensued. But with firm commitment from the Supreme Court, the system was put in place. Cases “lost” for all Guatemala City courts dropped to only one (the individual who “lost” that case is under criminal investigation) and the time to locate files has dropped from a week to just minutes. Trial court judges attest the system has improved. And the Supreme Court has issued orders to expand the model to other parts of the country, while institutionalizing the practice in the annual budget -- the acid test of sustainability for any effort.

Communities and groups organize for improved natural resource management:

Eight cooperatives comprising several communities living in the buffer zone around Sierra Lacandón National Park initiated an innovative marketing scheme to capture lost revenue. Seeing that the area was generating substantial revenues from forestry-based products, the communities felt that they were not getting the best price for their products. Each community, negotiating separately with industry rep’s, found that they were in a weak negotiating position. Prices depended on the marketing abilities of the individual community. With technical and financial support from USAID, community leaders reached consensus to create an association to unite marketing efforts for their wood products, and to educate their constituents to understand better market forces and micro-enterprise concepts. They had to resolve several problems, from competition and conflicts of interests to instilling entrepreneurial attitudes. The Society of Agroforestry Communities of Sierra Lacandon (SCAF), established a decision making process, procedures to resolve conflicts, and norms to support the production and marketing of agroforestry products. The SCAF, negotiating as a group, got better prices, and began exporting products to new markets in the United States and Mexico. Livelihoods of members improved – better water systems and roofing, a mill for corn, and a general store. SCAF also accessed credit from commercial banks for improved agricultural inputs; and members bought a bus to meet their own transportation needs. Central to the Maya Biosphere Reserve program, illegal activities within the Sierra Lacandon National Park declined— among these, a dramatic reduction of poached timber and other goods.

Public-private capacity building for better health services for women and children:

Begun in 1996 as a reform initiative, the public-private partnership model known as SIAS has extended public health services to 3.5 million rural residents, reversing Guatemala’s dismal

record of attention to largely indigenous areas. The program has made a quantum leap by institutionalizing reproductive health and the integrated management of children's illnesses (IMCI), contributing to a decline in IMR and CMR, near total vaccination coverage, and increase in contraceptive prevalence. Under the SIAS program, the MOH uses public funds to support one of the largest public-private partnerships in health delivery in the world. In 2000, the program involved 120 agreements. USAID has helped MOH develop management and oversight systems and provided technical assistance and training to address NGO technical and management weaknesses in health delivery capacity. In 2000, USAID developed an innovative software program to improve financial management and logistics skills of providers. This software will be used by the MOH as a standard for NGO certification.

Policy development for a better educated rural society:

Under the current strategy, USAID has been supporting specific policy reforms and education strategies to enhance ethnic and gender equity in Guatemala, thus helping ensure compliance with Peace Accords' commitments. To date, only about 18% of indigenous children have access, still limited, to trained bilingual teachers-- despite the fact that the indigenous represent at least half of school-age children. Thus, one of the most notable reforms in 2000 include a Ministerial Decree to facilitate indigenous children's access to bilingual education services, particularly those in preprimary and lower primary levels. To back up this policy measure, USAID is providing bilingual teachers with intensive Mayan literacy training, and is expanding USAID-developed text prototypes in the four dominant languages to another fourteen Mayan languages.

FONTIERRAS: Sustainable land finance for the poor:

Unequal land distribution is perhaps the strongest factor influencing rural poverty in Guatemala. The 1996 Peace Accords committed the GOG to establish legal mechanisms accessible to the entire population to increase access to land. In 1999 the Guatemalan Congress passed legislation establishing a permanent Land Trust Fund; USAID provided a significant percentage of the initial capital for the fund. Called FONTIERRAS, the fund promotes access to land and conditions for sustainable rural development, providing land finance to the poor. Demand has exceeded FONTIERRAS' budget; however, and FONTIERRAS must attract other donor and even commercial financing, if it is to be responsive to rural farmer needs. To assist FONTIERRAS, USAID is providing managerial advice to improve current loan portfolio management and land valuation unit – the latter important in ensuring lands purchased for resale are not overvalued by sellers. FONTIERRAS proved its resilience by getting the farmers who received land in 1997 to begin payments on their debt after the initial grace period expired. As a result of these efforts, 10,718 titles to some 158,446 hectares land have been delivered.

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and leadership, service delivery, political advocacy, technical expertise) is being supported.

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

[illegible]

Annex 3 - Data

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

			INSERT ADDITIONAL IRs INDICATORS AS				
Instructions							
Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.							
Verification							
Codes: Y - IR falls within the definition N - IR does not fall with the defintion X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.							
Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit							
Codes: Y - Yes N - No							

Annex 4 Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change

I. Increased Participation in UNFCCC

- A. Policy advances supporting Global Climate Change objectives. In 2000, SO5 focused on clarification of land use management through the revision of the Human Settlement Policy and the support provided to implement the Voluntary Relocation Program. 46 families were relocated outside the Sierra Lacandon National Park in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, contributing to the conservation of the Park. During 2001, 200 additional families will be relocated outside Sierra Lacandon and Laguna del Tigre National Parks.
- B. Increased Institutional Capacity to meet Requirements. USAID continued to support increased institutional capacity in the environmental sector. During 2000, the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources was created, which allowed discussions about conservation of natural resources to take place at a higher political level. The co-administration agreements between CONAP and local NGOs for the Sierra Lacandon and Laguna del Tigre National Park were implemented, supporting park management and conservation of natural resources through participation of civil society. USAID continued supporting CONAP's Center for Monitoring and Evaluation (CEMEC), which has been equipped and now has the digitized information on 60 protected areas of Guatemala (70% of total), and has the capacity to prepare maps. The information database generated and maintained by CEMEC is crucial for forest concession management and enabled the development of a carbon sequestration project proposal financed by PROARCA/ USAID/G-CAP.

II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities and Natural Resource Management

Land Use/Forest Management Activities. The Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) is the largest protected area in Guatemala, and forms the core of the largest tract of intact tropical forests remaining in Meso-America. Small farmers traditionally have used slash-burn techniques to clear their piece of land, and move on to clear new land after just two or three crops. USAID has been contributing to the reduction of emissions by promoting practices such as green manure to improve land use management and to reduce the number of forest fires, plus the support to the implementation of co-management mechanisms (forestry concessions and park administration). Due to this assistance, during 2000 the area affected by forest fires was substantially reduced. The number of illegal fires was reduced as community groups worked together on common enforcement strategies providing comprehensive coverage of their concessions. In 2000, community-based forest management activities were applied on 392,026 hectares, generating \$0.5 million in revenue and 22,000 labor/days benefitting 5,000 people. The process for an additional 108,600 hectares moved forward; contract signature is the only step still pending. As part of the certification/green seal process, Guatemala ranks number one in the world with the largest number of hectares (100,026) of community-based forest being certified. In the buffer zone, USAID has continued to promote agroforestry and improved agricultural practices.

Policy Advances. USAID/Guatemala contributes to the GCC program through policy analysis and dialogue activities related to the management of natural resources. For example, during 2000 a manual for forestry management in protected areas was developed, which contains norms and procedures. A monitoring system for forestry management activities was also developed and reviewed, and indicators tested. The Master Plan for the MBR was reviewed, discussed and a new version is under preparation. The co-administration mechanism was implemented in two parks, the Laguna del Tigre and Sierra Lacandon National Parks. As mentioned in the previous section, land tenure issues were discussed as part of the analysis of the Human Settlement Policy and the relocation of people outside protected areas. Legal and technical assistance including conflict resolution was provided to approx. 3,700 families participating in land titling activities. Land titling activities will be completed during 2001.

Public and Private Funding Leveraged. As noted in the Table 6, \$5.6 million of direct counterpart funding was leveraged in 2000 from partner organizations for conservation and natural resource management in the MBR. Additionally, seven other donor programs complement our activities nationally, and provide significant, indirect support (see R4 narrative).

Institutional Capacity Strengthened. To date, USAID has financed technical assistance training, and organizational strengthening to CONAP, five local NGOs working in park administration and forestry activities, and 32 community organizations in Peten. These include small business enterprises working with forestry, tourism and other environmental friendly activities. Additionally, technical assistance, training and farmer-to-farmer extension work was supported for the sustainable agriculture and agroforestry activities. In 2001, technical assistance and equipment will be provided to the new Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to comply with its new functions and responsibilities.

Forest Fires: The process of preparing a fire prevention and control strategy for Peten sparked the development of a national fire strategy that was approved by the Presidency. The Peten fire strategy, including a 2001 operating plan, was prepared, discussed in open forums with all stakeholders, and approved by the Governor of Peten. This first-ever fire strategy brings together resources, both human and financial, and identifies roles and responsibilities to effectively coordinate government response to combat fires. USAID assistance was instrumental towards the development of both strategies. Guatemala is in a better position, both regionally and nationally, to improve their current fire fighting efforts. During 2000, training, equipping and technical assistance was provided to respond to forest fires in Peten. The area affected by fires in the MBR was reduced substantially in 2000. This kind of assistance will be also provided in 2001.

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	USAID/G-CAP: Guatemala
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	
Name #1:	Ron Ruybal
SO Team Name and number1:	SO5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity
Name #2:	Claudia de Pastor
SO Team Name and number2:	SO5: Improved Natural Resource Management and Conservation of Biodiversity
Name #3:	Joao de Queiroz
SO Team Name and number3:	Regional G-CAP SO2: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship
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Other relevant information:	

FY00 Reporting Units participating in the Climate Change Initiative

AFR/SD – CARPE	LAC/RSD
AFR/SD – FEWS	Lithuania
Albania	Macedonia
Armenia	Madagascar
Bangladesh	Malawi
Bolivia	Mali
Brazil	Mexico
Bulgaria	Moldova
CEE Regional	Mozambique
Central America (G-CAP)	Nepal
Central Asia Republics	Nicaragua
East Asia Environmental Initiative	NIS Regional
Ecuador	Panama
EGAD	Paraguay
Egypt	Peru
G/ENV/EET	Philippines
G/ENV/ENR	Poland
G/ENV/GCC	RCSA
G/ENV/UP	Romania

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe) Land Use Management	1	1	1	In 2000 focused on clarification on land use management through the revision of the Human Settlement Policy and the support provided to implement the Voluntary Relocation Program. As part of the implementation of this Policy and Program, 46 families were relocated outside Sierra Lacandon National Park.	5	CN-461
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	1	1	1			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):		3			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).

Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities					
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions	1	1	Technical assistance, training and equipment provided to CONAP/CEMEC to increase local capacity to monitor land use and deforestation trends using satellite imagery and new technologies. CEMEC has digitized information on 60 protected areas of Guatemala, has capacity to prepare maps, and a database for management forestry activities, which was used to develop a carbon sequestration project proposal.	5	CN-461
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptation Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	1	1			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.1														
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector														
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss														
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks														
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW														
USAID Activity Name		Location			Indicator 1			Indicator 2 Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)			Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
		Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a	Predominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Indicator 2b				
								Natural eco- systems		Managed lands				
Ex	Maya Biosphere Reserve	Guatemala	Peten	MBR Multiple Use Zone	2		b,a		4,5	13,417	1,2,3	5	5	CN-461
					2	114,026	b,a,n	192,026						
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														

[illegible]

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector										
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:		
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps	
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates	
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory	
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data	
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh				5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove					
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands					
		O	Mediterranean forest / Vegetation							

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil damage; - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit "Return" or "Enter".
Step 2	Click on "Edit" in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on "Move or Copy Sheet". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on "T2.1 Land Use".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy.
Step 5	Hit "OK". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Facilitates improved land use planning	S		1	1	Human Settlement Policy in Protected Areas reviewed and applied	5	CN-461
Facilitates sustainable forest management	S	1	1	1	Certification of Forestry Concessions in public lands and certification of forestry activities in private lands. Total 100,026 hectares.	5	CN-461
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	2	1	1	Master Plan revision of the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Co-administration mechanisms implemented in two National Parks (Laguna del Tigre and Sierra Lacandon).	5	CN-461
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		3	3	3			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				9			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.						
TABLE 2.4						
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector						
Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity

Maya Biosphere Project	National Government	Agreement with GOG requires direct counterpart reporting	\$2,792,000		5	CN-461
Maya Biosphere Project	CARE, CI, TNC, RODALE	Agreements with NGOs require 1:2 match.	\$2,824,000		5	CN-461
Total:			\$5,616,000	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Number of NGOs	5	Canan Caax, Defensores de la Naturaleza, Naturaleza para la Vida, Centro Maya (co-management and forestry activities)	5	CN-461
Private Institutions	32	Small enterprises and bussiness associations based on more sustainable land use and forest management activities	5	CN-461
Public Institutions	2	CONAP, Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources	5	CN-461
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	39			

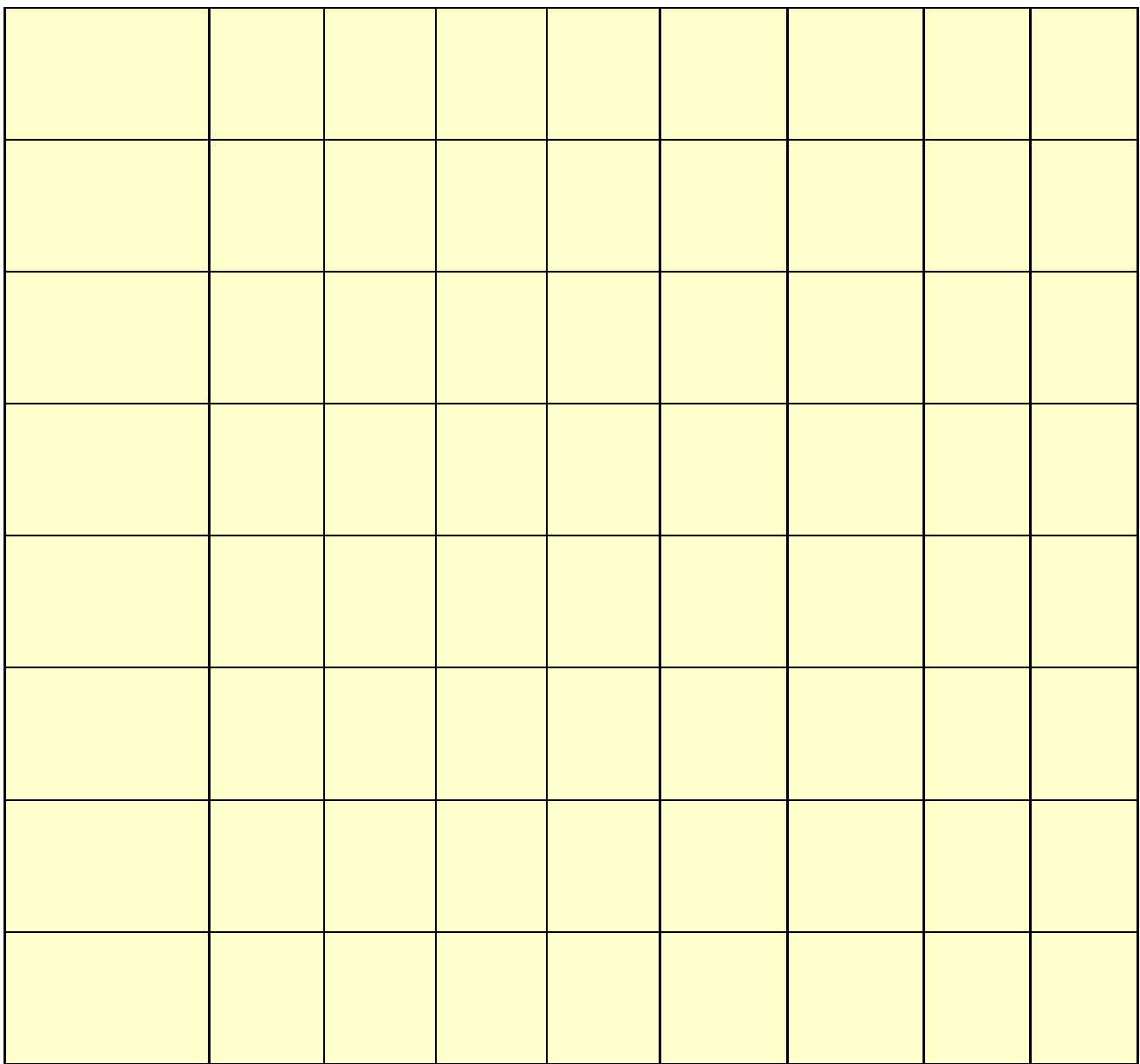
Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing improved land use planning	1	1	Assessing land-use capacity and developing integrated land use management plans for cooperatives, community in-holdings in parks, multiple use zone management units (Rodale, CARE, TNC, CI, Centro Maya, NPV)	5	CN-461
Advancing sustainable forest management		1	All aspects for certification	5	CN-461
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	3	1	Assistance for planning for the park system (Master Plan revision), Park unit, and site planning , financial plans, threat analysis, zoning and public use of park units.	5	CN-461
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure		1	Assisting the GOG to inscribe park lands in national property registry. Facilitating awareness of park zoning through land tenure initiatives (concessions, land titling in buffer zone).	5	CN-461
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	4	4			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1											
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas											
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)											
PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C: MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Renewable Energy Production Prog.											
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.											
Power Sector Retrofits											
Totals:	0	0		0	0		0	0	0		

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Clean Fuels Program								
Municipal Landfill Proj.								
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.								



Totals:	0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
		Secondary fuels/ products	AA
	BB		Coke oven/gas coke
	CC		Coke oven gas
Gaseous Fossil		DD	Blast furnace gas
		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies					
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity

	Key Area Codes	Definitions	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).	1. Urban/Infrastructure
			2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.	1. Early Warning System
			2. Humanitarian Response
			3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).	1. Research and Development
			2. Policy Reform
			3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
			2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
			2. Vector Control
			3. Improved Nutrition

Annex 5 Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

Government's policy commitment brings health gains for women and children:

USAID's investments in policy made big dividends in 2000, as the Guatemalan government (GOG) made reproductive health, and integrated management of childhood illnesses, top priorities in its national health plans. Historically, reproductive health has been a major challenge to USAID's program because of past governments' resistance to ensuring access to family planning services. The GOG has now taken serious steps to institutionalize the programs and ensure their sustainability at all levels. In 2000 the Ministry of Health reports record numbers in immunization coverage, new family planning users and couple years of protection.

Health Promoters make a difference in Comitancillo, San Marcos:

When asked what differences she sees after 3 years of SHARE's Title II-funded Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), Natalia Juarez-- one of over 1,000 dedicated local health promoters in 400 rural communities who volunteer their time to receive training and share their new knowledge with others-- thinks a minute and says, "The children are a little bit better now. The mothers, too. They don't suffer like before." Malnutrition levels in IRDP communities have fallen some 35% in 5 years, alongside dramatic gains in knowledge of basic preventive measures to take against common illness. Julio Alfonzo, an older man with gray hair who is another health promoter, said, "Now, when people get sick they come to us and we have an idea of how to help them. These people always thank the program for helping us out."

Local Governance: from the bottom up:

USAID's "Nexus" program brought together all 21 mayors from the Quiché Department to form the Association of Local Governments of Quiché-- the first time any mayors of the region have joined efforts to define a common agenda and defend municipal interests. With the Guatemalan State still very centralized, political pressure from the bottom up is critical to decentralization and a real role for municipalities. The Association has already succeeded in influencing investment decisions in the Departmental Development Council, part of the national system of councils that manages the largest social fund, and which has been subject to political party manipulation. The mayors have put aside party banners and are working together for common goals at the municipal level-- building schools, roads and bridges to connect towns, and improving commerce.

Food for work to build rural roads in Quetzaltenango department:

Nery Reyes sat in his mud brick house on a hillside in Mogotillos, thinking of the changes brought by the newly completed dirt road running through his community, "We have seen more development in health and education. You can see the difference." In 1997/98, SHARE and its local partner began a large food for work project to connect two towns that were 12 kilometers apart. Along the way, they connected 3 small communities that had no vehicle access before. "After the road, they put in electricity," said Lucio Reyes, owner of a small store selling basic goods. "Now there are stores, construction, and we can bring in fertilizers for our crops. Before the road, more people migrated to the plantations. Now no one does."

Annex 6 Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information

US SUPPORT FOR THE GUATEMALAN PEACE PROCESS March 2001

The Guatemalan Peace Accords

Signed in December 1996, the Peace Accords between the Government of Guatemala and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unit (URNG) ended nearly four decades of armed conflict. That conflict caused incalculable suffering and economic loss. As documented in the report of Guatemala's Historical Clarification Commission, and an earlier report prepared by the Catholic Church, the indigenous population suffered the gravest abuses. Rural areas were under near total mobilization. If not with the guerillas, all rural adult men were organized in local militia (*"Patrullas de Auto-Defensa Civil"* or "PACs" -- Self Defense Patrols) which, in conjunction with the military, committed more than 660 documented massacres. While residents of the urban areas were less affected by the war, they too witnessed the murder of the Mayor of Guatemala City (Colóm Argueta), and the assassination of uncounted union leaders and intellectuals.

Negotiations of a final peace agreement began in the mid-1980s. With intensive U.N. support over a three year period, the Government of Guatemala (GOG) was finally able to reach a settlement with the URNG in December 1996. The Guatemalan Peace Accords include eight substantive agreements and three timetable agreements addressing: transition issues (demobilization of combatants, resettlement of uprooted populations, and political integration of the URNG); improvements in human rights (establishing civilian control of the military and restructuring of the armed forces, establishment of a Historical Clarification Commission, global agreement on human rights, agreement on indigenous peoples and rights, and judicial reform) and reforms to address root causes of the war and achieve broad based, democratic development (e.g., constitutional and electoral reforms, socio-economic aspects and the agrarian situation). The Accords aim to increase access and participation of all Guatemalans in the benefits of a democratic, just and prosperous society, but especially for the indigenous population who as a group live in some of the most abject conditions of poverty in the Western Hemisphere and suffer ethnic discrimination and social and economic exclusion. If fully implemented, the Accords would reverse notorious aspects of Guatemala's history, such as official impunity, economic exploitation of the disadvantaged, and abuse of human rights.

Status of Peace Accord Implementation

In the two years immediately following the signing of the final Accord (1997 and 1998), the Administration of President Arzu and the PAN-dominated Congress took aggressive action to implement Accord commitments, enjoying a broad base of Guatemalan support for the long-awaited end to the 36 year conflict. Ex-combatants were aided in assuming productive economic roles and given space in the political arena to advance the social, economic and political reforms they advocated through peaceful, democratic means. By late 1998, the country had progressed

on more than 300 of the 442 specific Peace Accord Commitments – a significant accomplishment.

Beginning in 1998, however, the momentum of the reform process began to slow and events demonstrated that there was significant and powerful opposition to some of the more difficult structural reforms, such as tax reform, full civilian control of the military, and reforms to fully recognize the rights of indigenous peoples. In February 1998, an important fiscal reform – an increase in the land tax referred to as “IUSI” – was overturned by Congress as the ruling party withdrew its support in the face of widespread popular protests; ironically, the rural populations who would have most benefited from infrastructure and social programs financed by the additional tax revenues, participated extensively in the protests which were skillfully manipulated by the forces opposed to tax reform. In May 1999, a set of Constitutional Reforms advanced to implement key Peace Accord commitments (e.g., a civilian minister of defense, full recognition of indigenous rights, judicial reform) died in the ballot box – a result of an effective disinformation campaign organized to confuse voters. The murder of Monsignor Juan Gerardi in March 1998 and the inept criminal investigation of it, along with dozens of violent attacks and murders of human rights advocates, justice officials, and development workers during 1999 and 2000, did little to reassure a population increasingly victimized by common crime that reforms were progressing. The failure of Guatemalan authorities to follow up on key recommendations of the February 1999 report of the Commission for Historical Clarification (Truth Commission) further undermined the Arzu government’s credibility. These events coupled with unfulfilled expectations of improved living conditions provided further evidence of failings of the peace process to most Guatemalans and explain the election results voting against the PAN Government.

When Alfonso Portillo won the Presidency, he committed the Administration to fulfill the more than 100 pending Peace Accord commitments as well as follow-through on the recommendations of the Historical Clarification Commission (HCC). His inaugural address, the appointment of several strong Peace Accord advocates to his cabinet (e.g., a member of the HCC to the Ministry of Culture; human rights activists as heads of the Government’s Human Rights Office and Presidential Domestic Policy Advisor), and pledge to broaden participation of civil society in discussions of fiscal and governance issues, elevated Guatemalan and donor expectations for substantive and significant progress on key Peace Accord mandates. However, performance in the first year of his Administration against seminal Peace Accord targets such as increases in tax revenues was disappointing. In 2000, the GOG fell short of the revenue collection target (collecting only 9.7% of GDP as compared with the 11.4% target), as well as in meeting the target for social investment (spending only 3.53% of GDP as compared to a 3.78% target). Progress achieved on the human rights front also began to erode. The number of murders and other attacks on human rights organizations and judicial officials increased and prosecution of past human rights cases stalled. The failings of the GOG leadership to address these issues has resulted in heightened concern as to the future of the Accords, overshadowing progress made on some important fronts.

Nevertheless, with U.S. and other donor funding, Guatemala has made significant and steady improvements on the social front, specifically in increased access to primary schooling and maternal and child health services, increasing coverage of the Guatemalan’s innovative primary

health care program to more than 3.5 million people in rural areas. The land bank and land resolution commission have resolved dozens of long-standing land conflicts and awarded clear titles to rural properties to thousands of rural indigenous families. On the institutional side, judicial branch leadership has grown increasingly committed to the modernization and legal reform process required to firmly establish the rule of law. USAID, ICITAP and NAS support have contributed to significant advances, such as adoption and implementation of a judicial career law, creation of a public defenders office with national coverage, hiring of legal translators to assist indigenous peoples, and strengthening of the civilian police force. With respect to reconciliation, USG resources have also supported NGO efforts to provide direct assistance to victims of human rights violations, including support for mental health services and exhumations, which has led to the GOG's developing a program of assistance modeled after the USAID program. Over 160 communities have benefited from exhumations, infrastructure, scholarships, and other activities. On the fiscal front, in May 2000, representatives from civil society, government and the private sector agreed upon a set of principles for fiscal and tax reform, including efforts to increase tax revenues, improve the efficiency and transparency of GOG expenditures and reactivate the economy. The broadly consultative, public process established a precedent for democratic debate and policy making processes in Guatemala, despite the opposition that later arose in the congress to the tax package.

The Current Challenge: The Unfinished Peace Agenda, Economic Reactivation and Combating Crime

In December 2000, the Guatemalan Peace Monitoring Commission (in consultation with the U.N. Peace Monitoring Mission, MINUGUA) completed an intensive review of unfulfilled Peace Accord commitments and negotiated a revised calendar for completing these actions with the executive, judicial and legislative branches. This new timetable extends the timeframe for meeting Peace Accord commitments through 2003. Financing has and will continue to be a major constraint to the GOG's ability to meet this calendar. The unwillingness of the ruling FRG party to adopt a tax reform program in 2000 has required the GOG to implement an austerity program in 2001 and reorient spending to increase budgets for health and education. To meet 2002 Peace Accord targets, the GOG will have to take action in 2001 to adopt additional tax measures. The appointment of a respected economist, Eduardo Weymann, as Minister of Finance in March 2001 has increased the probability of rescuing the consensus reached in May of last year on a fiscal pact. Action on this front would enable the GOG to mobilize sufficient financial resources to meet key Peace Accord social spending and reform targets and salvage some credibility in its commitment to further Peace and Reform.

In addition to fiscal reform, the "unfinished" Peace Agenda includes complex and controversial structural reforms, such as demobilization of the Presidential Military Guard (EMP), as well as investments and programs to improve social indicators, fully incorporate the indigenous into political and economic life, and set Guatemala on the path to a more participatory, effective and prosperous democracy. To ensure the sustainability of the Peace Process and the transition to a more just and prosperous democracy, key reforms must be implemented over the next 2-3 years. The "priority" reforms include: fiscal and economic policies (i.e., new taxes, improved expenditure control and auditing, and policies favoring investment and economic development), justice strengthening, land access and titling, education reform, and implementation of HCC

recommendations (i.e., improved human rights, military and intelligence reform, and conflict prevention).

But, the Portillo Administration must also address some additional issues foremost in the minds of most Guatemalans – a significant increase in the crime rate, a receding economy, and corruption and inefficiency in the public sector. The population's impatience with its elected leaders' ability to make discernible progress in resolving these concerns has increased in recent months, and citizen dissatisfaction has grown as more and more acts of corruption by GOG officials have been uncovered and reported in the press. Earlier this year, rumors of a coup made front page news and the OAS Secretary General made a special visit to underscore the international community's support for the democratically-elected government.

Concern over the economy is expected to further increase in the next few months, as the full impact of the fall in world coffee prices is felt. Many Guatemalan producers chose to cut their losses and not harvest the current crop, leaving thousands of rural families without their primary source of annual income. Tensions in rural areas in the face of widespread poverty and high rates of malnutrition (already the highest in the hemisphere behind Haiti) will likely grow as rural families struggle to satisfy their basic necessities. Concern with Guatemala's economy extends to the urban populations and Guatemala's business class, as well, however. Guatemala lags behind its Central American neighbors in reforms that would make it more competitive in the global economy. Corrupt practices by GOG officials and public actions to review and reverse previously awarded contracts with private firms have made Guatemala a risky investment for many business ventures. As a result, domestic and international investment is largely stagnant. Public investment in productive infrastructure, such as roads, has also declined as a result of the GOG's prioritization of social investment.

The Rationale and Parameters for Continued USG Support for Guatemala's Peace and Democracy

While the open, armed conflict has ceased, many of the root causes of the conflict in Guatemala remain unaddressed and the population is increasingly frustrated with the rhetoric. The presence of a large number of recently demobilized combatants with access to arms, a population with a propensity for violent actions, and a widespread and high level of tolerance for extreme or authoritarian measures to address conflicts, as most recently evidenced by the overwhelming popular support (89%) for President Portillo's decision to deploy the army to "back up" the civilian police, are causes for concern. As seen in recent lynchings in remote rural communities, the potential for explosive, violent actions is great. U.S. support to help Guatemala address the root causes of the war also supports achievement of key U.S. interests in Central America and the hemisphere. Improved living conditions and structural reforms to strengthen democracy and the rule of law will help stem illegal migration, increase the security of American tourists and residents in Guatemala, improve Guatemala as a trading partner, and enhance our cooperation on regional threats, such as drug trafficking and money-laundering.

The \$282 million in U.S. support (ESF, DA and PL 480 Title II) provided over the past four years has supported a wide range of actions and programs, contributing directly to implementation of all eight of the substantive accords. Based on our assessment of progress to

date, Guatemalan commitment to the reform process, a prioritization of specific Accord commitments, and funding availability, a more focused program of U.S. support has been developed for the FY 2001-2003 period. Specifically, ESF resources allocated to the Guatemala Peace Program will focus on the following key challenges:

Economic and Fiscal Policies, including Anti-Corruption initiatives

Achievement of a sound tax system is absolutely essential to finance the increases in social investment called for by the Accords. More importantly, however, an effective, fair, transparent and efficient tax system is needed to anchor a credible macroeconomic policy framework, and reinforce trade and investment reforms to enable Guatemala to improve its competitiveness in global markets. The Guatemalan Government needs to lend its full political support to tax collection efforts of the Superintendency of Tax Administration (SAT) (including creation of a large taxpayers auditing unit and legislative action to eliminate tax loopholes) and remove corrupt customs officials. These policy statements should be followed by strong enforcement action against high profile tax evaders and corrupt GOG officials to get the message across. Given the low levels of credibility of State institutions, any tax reform program must be accompanied by a commitment and actions to both improve the transparency and efficiency of public sector expenditures. The GOG should work closely with the Commission established to monitor the Fiscal Pact to identify and implement priority actions. On the economic front, efforts are needed to improve the investment climate, with particular attention being placed on reducing barriers to both domestic and foreign investment and improving the certainty of the legal and regulatory environment so as to attract investment in rural areas.

Justice Reform and Improved Prosecution

Guatemala's criminal procedures code, which went into effect in mid-1994, affected a profound reform to the criminal justice process, and the new relationships and roles of the actors are still being internalized. This year, Departmental-level justice centers supported through USAID funding will pilot expanded use of oral pre-trial procedures to accelerate judicial processes, and case management and tracking systems and legal skills of judicial operators will be further strengthened. A host of operational issues, most importantly police and prosecutor individual roles, methods of cooperating in criminal investigation, and responsibility for forensic analyses, must still be resolved. Reforms to the criminal code, both to adequate this law to the new procedures code and to address issues such as money laundering and conspiracy, must still be enacted. Training programs and systems for professional oversight and evaluation of judges, prosecutors and police must also be institutionalized.

Human Rights Promotion and Reconciliation (including HCC follow-up and military reform)

The GOG must expand its programs of support to victims, both in terms of facilitating the exhumation of the victims of massacres, as well as reparations to help these populations both deal with the trauma (e.g., through mental health services) and improve their standards of living. With the scaling back of MINUGUA's presence in rural areas, the Office of the Ombudsman for

Human Rights must be strengthened, as should the capacity of local communities to protect and defend their human rights. Given the propensity demonstrated in rural areas for violent actions in response to perceived judicial or police inaction, efforts to strengthen traditional non-violent methods for resolving conflict, to broaden the coverage of CONTIERRA (the land conflict resolution commission), and to establish more mediation centers should be expanded. As called for in the Peace Accords, the Guatemalan Government must complete the substitution of the *Estado Mayor Presidencial* by a civilian agency, approve a new legal framework and establish the civilian structures for national security and intelligence policy and activities, and strengthen civilian and Congressional oversight of the military and intelligence agencies.

Land and Productive Infrastructure

Land access and secure title are among the most sensitive and potentially divisive issues addressed by the Peace Accords. With USG funding, the GOG has established an independent land bank which is purchasing land for subsequent resale to rural families. This, coupled with improved land titling procedures, has enabled thousands of families, including ex-combatants, to purchase land and obtain clear legal titles. However, the demand has exceeded financing available to the bank for land purchases, in part due to owners' inflating sales prices to the bank. To meet the demand of rural families, the GOG must increase financing for land purchases, improve procedures used for land valuation, and develop and implement regulations enabling the bank to acquire and sell "unsurveyed and unowned" lands. Investments in infrastructure (e.g., farm to market roads, irrigation, markets) to increase the productivity of many of these land parcels are also required, if the new owners are to repay the land credit. Enhancing secure long-term usufruct land rights through land titling and conflict resolution can make a major contribution to social stability and governance as well as directly increase the asset endowment of the poor and increase incentives for investment.

Educational Reform and Indigenous Leadership and Participation

The Agreement on the Identity and Rights of Indigenous Peoples commits the Government of Guatemala (GOG) to respect and promote the political, economic, social, and cultural rights of the country's indigenous peoples. The Agreement details measures to be taken by the GOG in several specific areas to promote cultural expression, educational reforms, regionalization to recognize local communities and authorities, customary law and communal land rights. Little real progress has been made on meeting commitments of the Accord. Among the long list of actions, the GOG must promote and enforce legislation to eradicate ethnic discrimination and facilitate broad participation of indigenous peoples, particularly women; strengthen the newly-created office to protect indigenous rights, and expand social services and economic opportunities to these communities. To enable the indigenous to participate more effectively, services must be available in indigenous languages and educational opportunities for the indigenous, at the primary, technical and university levels must be expanded. Efforts to fully recognize and foster the preservation of the Mayan culture, including languages, spiritual places and customary law, are also required.

Because of the unexpected and unrestored cuts to the original \$100 million pledge of ESF resources, coupled with the set aside for the EMP demobilization resulting from the Statement of

Manager's Report accompanying the FY 2000 Foreign Appropriations Act, several activities begun in FYs 96 and 97 require funding in FY 2001 to meet approved life of activity costs. These activities include the Communities in Transition initiative that is helping re-establish productive infrastructure and agriculture in the refugee and resettlement communities on Guatemala's north-western border with Mexico; support for the GOG literacy campaign (which cannot be funded with DA Child Survival Funds); and the final two years of our citizen participation and municipal strengthening effort, working with municipalities seriously affected by the conflict (i.e., in Quiche, Solola and northern Chimaltenango).

Results Expected

At the end of the three years, specific results achieved through the U.S. support will include:

- establishment of an effective human rights protection and monitoring system in formerly conflictive areas, and direct services (e.g., exhumations and mental health services) to victims of the conflict;
- establishment of mediation and conflict prevention services in rural areas and expanded coverage of CONTIERRA efforts to resolve land conflicts;
- increased participation of the indigenous population in social, political and economic arenas and in policy discussions crucial to economic and social development of rural areas;
- increased income and food security in rural areas, through expanded access to land and productive infrastructure supported by ESF and DA-funded credit and technical assistance and PL 480 Title II;
- consolidation of reforms that modernize and improve the effectiveness of the courts, prosecution, and police, while protecting individual rights;
- improvements in Guatemala's economic and fiscal policies, especially the legal and regulatory framework for investment and business.